

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

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CONTENTS.

THE FARM:	
Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.....	25
Cutting and Curing Clover Hay.....	25
Colts in Sheep.....	25
Other Materials.....	25
How to raise Seedling Potatoes.....	25
Weights of Fat Cattle.....	25
Wool Growing in Iowa.....	25
Cost of Corn in Ohio.....	25
THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD:	
State Agricultural College.....	27
Fruit Culture in Kent County.....	27
A few Notes about Rare Trees.....	27
Horticultural Notes: The best Native Grapes—Pear Experience—The Cassabana Melon—Notes about Asparagus—A New Grape—New Belgian Pears.....	27
A visit to A. Keens' Richards' stables.....	28
Harvesting corn.....	28
Our path through life.....	28
Another tax on reapers.....	28
County societies.....	28
FARM NOTES:	
Corn stalks for hedges—A fine hog—Lice on cattle—Calves in the sheep fold.....	28
EDITORIAL:	
Michigan State Agricultural Society.....	28
The great question in which Michigan is interested.....	28
State politics of the week.....	29
The effects of the dead lock.....	29
Prospects in Great Britain of the grain trade.....	29
Congress and its doings.....	29
The State Society.....	29
Literary Notes and News.....	29
Political notes of the week.....	29
Foreign news.....	29
Scientific Intelligence.....	29
General News.....	29
Weight of hogs.....	29
Title operations.....	29
A right kind of a hint.....	29
HOUSEHOLD:	
Poetry: Marguerite—Our Little Church.....	30
Little by Little.....	30
Great Men of the Bible.....	30
Women for the West.....	30
"It's all True".	30
Hints on the Art of Talking.....	31
Household Varieties: The Farmer's Farewell—Tip for Tat—a bad Rule—Courtship in Cold Weather.....	31
Household Recipes.....	31
Enigma and answer.....	31
Markets.....	32

The Farm.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee
of the State Agricultural Society at its
Annual Meeting.

Pursuant to the resolution of adjournment adopted at the meeting held December 19th, 1859, the Executive Committee met at the Michigan Exchange, in Detroit, on the 16th January, 1860.

Present—H. G. Wells, President, J. B. Crippen, James Bayley, H. E. Degarmo, A. S. Berry, H. P. Sly, Geo. K. Johnson, F. Fowler, H. Welsh, E. N. Wilcox, and R. F. Johnstone, Secretary.

On motion the following order of business was adopted:

1. The presentation of reports of officers.

2. The appointment of standing committees.

3. The premium list.

4. The rules and regulations of the Society.

5. Reports on business matters.

6. Miscellaneous business.

7. Reports from standing or special committees.

8. The designation of time for holding the annual exhibition.

9. The appointment of the viewing committee for 1860.

10. Unfinished business.

The report of the Treasurer, with the accompanying vouchers was received, read, and referred to the finance committee.

The report of the Secretary was received, and referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Crippen, the President was authorized to appoint the following standing committees to consist of three members each: A committee on finance, a committee on Rules and regulations, a committee on the premium list, and a general business committee.

The President announced such committees.

Finance—J. B. Crippen, E. N. Wilcox, and A. S. Berry.

The report on Division G was adopted.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

VOL. 2, NO. 4.

Rules and Regulations—H. E. Degarmo, J. Bayley, and Dr. G. K. Johnson.

Premium List—H. Welsh, H. P. Sly, and F. Fowler.

The award of premiums on cross-blood cattle at the late fair was brought before the committee by Mr. Bayley, on the grounds that the cattle were reported to be grades and not cross bloods.

On motion, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Bayley, Sly, and Degarmo, with power to make a report which shall be final.

The standing committees retired and the Committee adjourned.

The Committee met, and Mr. Welsh, from the committee on the premium list, made a report which was accepted, and the report taken up for consideration.

Division A—Cattle.—The committee reported that no third class premiums should be offered on pure bred cattle. Adopted.

Recommended that no class for cross blood cattle be made. Adopted.

Recommended that no premiums on five yoke of oxen from any one county be offered. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crippen, the 1st, 2d, and 3d premiums on working oxen were fixed at \$20, \$15, and \$10.

A letter from Mr. Heydenburk, of Kalamazoo, relative to the test of milk cows, was received, and considered.

Division B—Horses.—The committee reported that no premiums had been offered on sucking colts in any class. Adopted.

No premiums were reported on horses partly thoroughbred.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, this class was adopted, and the same list of premiums offered as were offered last year, with the exception of the premiums on sucking colts.—Report amended.

Committee reported that no premiums were offered on the class of draught horses under two years old. Adopted.

Committee reported that no premiums were offered on the class of trotting stock on stallions of one year old, nor on mares two years old and under. Adopted.

Moved that the report of the committee be so amended that the rule relative to the age of colts shall read as follows:

"For the government of entries for the premium on the stable of colts, the Executive Committee have established a rule that the term "colts," as used in this instance, shall mean all progeny from stallions which has not completed its fourth year, or has not entered upon its fifth year." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crippen, a class of premiums for horses proving themselves the best workers was adopted. The horses to be not less than fifteen and a half hands in height, and to weigh not less than 1,000 pounds.

On motion, the report was amended so that a class of premiums on jacks and mules was adopted.

Division C—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.—Report recommended that a class of Merino sheep be established for Spanish and French and their grades, and a class for Saxon and Silesian and their grades. Adopted.

Report recommended that under the head of coarse wooled or mutton sheep, a single class be established to include Southdowns, Leicesters and Cotswold.

Mr. Crippen moved to amend by separating the Southdowns from the Leicesters and Cotswolds, and making them a class by themselves. Amendment not concurred in, and report adopted.

Swine.—Report recommends that no premiums be offered on grades or cross-bred swine. Report adopted.

Division D—Farm Implements.—Report recommended adoption of list of last year, with a discrimination as to graduation of premiums. Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox moved that a premium of \$5 be added to the list of class 1, for the best machine for making tile.

The report was adopted up to class 7, in Domestic Manufactures.

On motion, a class was adopted for the rolling stock on railroads.

The report on Division G was adopted.

The report on Division H was taken up and adopted.

The report on Division K contained but one class of miscellaneous articles, and to this, on motion, was added premiums as follows:

For the best specimen of salt, not less than 50 lbs. of the manufacture of this State, a diploma and \$5.

For the best collection of articles of ornament, made from gypsum, diploma and \$5.

For the best ornamental work of marble from quarries within this State, diploma and \$5.00

Report of committee on Division L reads that a premium of \$10 is offered for the best grain and root crops of the several kinds, and that stringent rules be adopted requiring competitors to report with accuracy the information required by the rules and regulations. The other premiums in this class to remain as in last year's list.

The report as amended was adopted, and the Secretary ordered to publish it as the list of premiums for 1860 at an early date.

Mr. Wilcox moved that a rule be adopted opening competition under premium list to competitors from other States.

Mr. Sly moved to amend by adopting a resolution adding a class of premiums for foreign stock to the list already adopted.

Mr. Berry moved that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table, and that the report of the committee on rules and regulations be now received. Adopted.

Mr. Degarmo, from the committee on rules and regulations, reported that the rules in force last year had been amended in sundry particulars, and were thus reported. Report accepted.

The motion of Mr. Wilcox with the amendment proposed by Mr. Sly, was taken up.—The question being on the adoption of the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The question then being on the adoption of the rule of last year, after discussion it was decided in the affirmative.

The report recommended the adoption of the following rule:

"All exhibitors of horses and cattle, shall be required to pay an entry fee of fifty cents upon each animal entered for exhibition or competition in addition to the first animal entered. Adopted.

Mr. Crippen moved to amend the report by the adoption of the following rules, in place of those last year:

"All persons appointed as members of the Viewing Committee, will be furnished with special tickets of admission, on presenting themselves at the office of the President, and registering their names in the committee book, and will have a gate for their admission and egress.

"Each exhibitor will be furnished with an exhibitor's ticket, good during the fair, and they will also be furnished with tickets for necessary attendants. An entrance gate will be set apart for their admission and egress, at which alone the tickets of committee members, exhibitors and attendants will be received.

These tickets will be taken up on presentation to the gate keeper, and a check given; on leaving the grounds, the check being presented at the proper office, the admission ticket will be returned." Adopted.

The remainder of the report of the committee being read

The President laid before the committee the following rules and suggestions, submitted by Mr. T. T. Lyon, the Superintendent of the Pomological Department, at the late fair:

1st. That a pomological committee should be appointed, with a general charge of the nomenclature of the fruits presented for competition.

2. All fruits, flowers, plants and vegetables offered in competition for premiums must be grown by the competitor, (except in the case of seedlings as hereinafter provided.)

3. Articles receiving a premium in one class cannot compete in another, except in case of entire collections as provided in class.

4. Judges may in any case withhold premiums where articles of sufficient merit are not offered, and no premium shall be awarded for a seedling, except when accompanied by a con-

ceal history and description of both tree and fruit, and when such seedling shall prove at least equal in value to any other variety of the same season.

5. Premiums for seedlings may be awarded to others when the original producer shall fail to compete for them.

6. It shall be the duty of the Pomological Committee to take the charge of the fruits offered for exhibition so far as to correct all erroneous entries, and also to correct any and all errors of nomenclature, affixing a mark of doubtfulness when uncertain.

7. It is not the purpose of the Society to encourage the cultivation of random or unknown varieties of fruit; therefore, when a premium is dependent upon the number of varieties named, varieties only shall be counted.

9. Lots of fruits competing for distinct premiums must be arranged in distinct groups upon the tables.

Moved by Mr. Degarmo, that the Secretary be directed to embody such of these rules and suggestions as may be proper in the rules for the direction of committees attached to the several classes in the premium list.—Adopted.

Moved that a sweepstakes premium on fruits be adopted for the best collection of all fruits and their several values, shown by any one person.

Mr. Crippen submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sweepstakes premium for the best collection of fruit be adopted, and the premium be fixed at \$10; and that the Pomological Committee shall have in charge the following subjects:

1. The nomenclature of all fruits entered for competition or exhibition.

2. The awards of premiums on seedlings.

3. The award of the sweepstakes premium on the best collection of fruits.

The resolution was adopted, and the Secretary directed to embody the same in the premium list.

Mr. Welsh moved that the rule opening the premium list to competition from other States be reconsidered. Lost.

It was then moved that the report of the committee on rules and regulations as amended be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Bayley submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Superintendent of Public Instruction has submitted a report on the course of study, &c., practiced at the State Agricultural College, which report has been adopted by the Board of Education as the basis for an entire reorganization of the course of study and practice at that institution; and,

Whereas, From the necessarily experimental character of the entire project and the deep stake that the agriculturists of the State have in its success, it is especially open to inquiry on the part of the Board; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration this whole subject, and also the propriety of memorializing the Legislature in favor of so amending the present law as to provide for placing the institution under the charge of

ditures the amount can be reduced one thousand dollars.

We have reason to believe that the above debt, or the greater part of it, will be provided for in a short time.

J. B. CRIPPEN,
E. N. WILCOX,
A. S. BERRY,
Committee.

Mr. Bogart appeared before the committee and exhibited "Jebba's Telegraph Churn," a trial was made, and cream, somewhat sour was made into butter in a minute and a half. The construction, with regard to cleaning and working, is very simple.

Mr. Wilcox, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions as expressive of the sense of the Committee on the death of the late Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Society have received with sorrow intelligence of the death, in the Territory of Kansas, of Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, formerly of Kalamazoo, in this State.

Resolved, That the memory of the deceased should be greatly cherished by the members of this Society for his valuable efforts in the founding and organization of the same, for his early and continued identification with its interests, and for his zealous exertions in the cause of agriculture in our State.

Resolved, That whether as the chief judicial and executive officer of the State, or of the many other eminent positions occupied by him, or as a private citizen, the intercourse of the deceased with his fellow-men was always distinguished by urbanity of manner, a just regard for the rights of others, and a lofty and public spirit.

Resolved, That the Society sincerely sympathize with the family of the deceased in their loss, and that in testimony thereof the Secretary be requested to enter these resolutions on the journal, and to forward a copy of the same to the proper persons.

Mr. A. Guthrie appeared before the committee, and solicited leave to exhibit a small working model of the Sucker State Churn, which he explained was equally adapted to the making of butter, or being operated as a washing machine. Leave was granted and churn examined.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, the Committee proceeded to the appointment of the viewing committee for the exhibition of 1860.

The statement of John Allen, of Plymouth, giving the statistics of his operations in draining, was examined, and the premium awarded to him.

Mr. Wilcox called attention to a large amount of drainage and ditching performed by D. C. Holbrook, Esq., of Detroit, at his own expense, and moved that the diploma of the Society be presented to him as a manifestation of their appreciation of the public good he had thus performed.

On motion, resolved that the diploma of the Michigan State Agricultural Society be presented to D. C. Holbrook, of Detroit, as a testimonial of the appreciation in which his labors to improve, by draining, the lands in the immediate vicinity of Detroit, are held by it.

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby directed to prepare and transmit a diploma to D. C. Holbrook, Esq., of Detroit, in accordance with the above resolution.

On motion of Mr. Crippen,

Resolved, That in all cases where special premiums may be offered by citizens to be competed for at the annual exhibition of this Society, every facility will be afforded the party or parties offering the premium to give such offers full publicity, and also to competitors to make a fair exhibit, accompanied with a just award.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, the business committee was directed to award the premiums on counties making the largest number of entries at the State Fair.

The report of Simeon Davidson, of Tecumseh, on premium crops of cloverseed, potatoes and oats was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Degarmo, ordered that the Secretary transmit to Mr. Davidson, his statements on field crops, with the request that they shall be made out in compliance with the rules of the Society, and that the premium be not awarded on oats, the quantity raised per acre not being considered unusual.

Mr. Wilcox, from committee on that subject, submitted a report on the awards to thoroughbred horses, which was adopted, and the resolutions to be embodied in the rules.

Mr. Wilcox moved that the protest of Thomas Williams be taken from the table.—Agreed to, and the same considered.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, the further consideration of the protest was indefinitely postponed.

The report of finance committee was taken up, discussed and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Wilcox tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee in accordance with the amendment made at the time of his election.

Mr. Crippen, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with great

regret the determination of Mr. Wilcox to sever his connection with this committee.

Resolved, That we have ever had a high appreciation of his intelligence, judgment, and gentlemanly conduct; that we and the Society we represent are greatly indebted to him for his useful, zealous, and efficient services; and that, in accepting his resignation, we take pleasure in tendering him our thanks for his services, and our good wishes for his future prosperity.

On motion of Mr. Degarmo,

Resolved, That Mr. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, be, and is hereby, chosen to fill the vacancy in this committee occasioned by the resignation of E. N. Wilcox, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox,

Resolved, That T. T. Lyon be, and is hereby, appointed delegate to represent the Michigan State Agricultural Society at the next session of the American Pomological Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That the gold medal of the Society be awarded to James Waters, Esq., for his exhibition of his steam plow, and that it be issued whenever the President directs the same.

On motion of Mr. Sly, the Secretary was directed to examine the records relative to the award of a certain premium claimed by John H. Button, to have been awarded in 1857, but which has not been reported on.

The protest of the breeders of Devon cattle, being called up, the report of the committee thereon was read and adopted.

The protest of H. M. Wright was taken from the table, and no further testimony being submitted, it was resolved that no further action was necessary.

The protest of Joseph Black was considered, no action deemed necessary.

The protest of E. W. Rising and R. Hamilton being considered, the request of this protest was denied, as no further testimony had been submitted.

The protest of Mr. Kellehar relative to awards on Ayrshire cattle was taken up, and a letter from Mr. Crawford submitting the pedigree of his stock was read.

finish up the day's work by putting into small cocks weighing from 50 to 70 pounds when dried, all the hay cut in the morning.

Most of the grass cut in the afternoon remains undisturbed in the swath until the next day. Clover should never be rolled up into cocks as is frequently done, but should be forked up, one layer placed upon another and slightly compressed until the whole is completed. When put up in this manner, the curing is more rapid and uniform, by letting in the external air and letting out the heat evolved by fermentation. *Clover hay even*, when thus carefully and properly put into cocks, will withstand any ordinary rain without trifling damage. It is impossible to speak definitely as to the precise time when clover hay thus managed can invariably be safely housed, freed from the danger of overheating in the mow. This will depend entirely upon the state of the weather before and after it is put into cock. Under the most favorable circumstances of temperature, I prefer letting it stand in cocks until the third day after it is cut, giving it a chance to sweat in the cock. In the morning, as soon as the dew is off, the cocks should be opened; as freed from dampness caused by fermentation in sweating, they should be thrown into piles, to prevent the over-drying of the leaves and blossoms, and the hay secured. If there is the least apprehension of danger from overheating in the mow, a thing not impossible, if the weather has not been what farmers call *first rate* hay weather, five or six quarts of equal quantities of salt and lime scattered through each load when put in the mow, will amply repay the expense and trouble. Clover cured in this way with favorable weather, comes from the mow almost in its summer green dress, emitting a delightful fragrance, entirely free from dust. Our horses will luxuriate in such hay, there being no danger of its causing chronic cough or heaves.

WM. R. SCHUYLER,
Marshall, January 19, 1860.

Colic in Sheep.

Sheep are occasionally attacked with the colic, especially in the winter. Frequently lying down and rising suddenly; constantly stretching their fore and hind legs so far apart that their bellies almost touch the ground. A dose of epsom salts, castor oil, or even hog's lard, will generally effect a cure. It should be repeated till it subsides. The disease known by many persons by the name of stretches, is the effect of flatulence, or bilious colic. If not relieved soon, death follows in a few days. If given in time, a large dose of castor oil will generally give relief. A post mortem examination of a sheep that had died with this disease, revealed the fact that the intestines were firmly closed, for a space six inches in length. Common diarrhoea, or scouring, manifests itself by frequent evacuations of a thin or watery discharge. Lambs are much more subject to this disease than older sheep. I am of the opinion that more lambs die with this disease, during fall and winter, than from any other disease. If the purging is severe, the feculent matter should be removed from the bowels by gentle physic. From repeated experiments, I am of the opinion that salts are equal, if not superior to any other medicine as a physic, in case of diarrhoea. The bowels being in a relaxed condition, a small dose is sufficient; say a teaspoonful, or but slightly rounded. It should at all times be followed by an astringent. I generally administer a tablespoon level full of wheat flour added to one fourth of an ounce of prepared chalk. It should be mixed with tepid water and poured down the throat. In common cases, one dose per day is sufficient. In obstinate cases, I prefer to give the chalk twice, morning and evening. The bowels being in a weak and excited condition, all strong food should be withheld. The flour should not be fed to the sheep if given twice a day. It is very important that the patient should have plenty of good clover hay. A cup of strong tea is sometimes beneficial in this disease. I will here give the formula of a cordial that is perhaps equal, if not superior to any other remedy now in use: Take of prepared chalk one ounce; of catechu, half an ounce; of prepared ginger, two drachms; and powdered opium, half a drachm; mix with half a pint of peppermint water. Give two or three tablespoonsfuls morning and evening. I have tried this remedy to some extent, and believe it to be very valuable. In very obstinate cases an external application of turpentine will give relief. It produces intense pain, and should not be applied except in desperate cases—weak and feeble lambs are not able to endure the pain. The application should be made to the hinder part of the abdomen and well rubbed in. It would be well to repeat the operation, say three hours from the time the first application was made.—NATHAN COPE, in *Ohio Farmer*.

Cheese Making.

In the *Ohio Farmer* of Dec. 24th, 1859, you published a communication from "Inquirer," on the subject of cheese making. I can "post" him and other of your readers, on one of the important mechanical points in the art, and assure them that it is of much more importance than is generally imagined by those who engage in the manufacture. I allude to the pressing. I have had large opportunities to witness the results of the various modes of pressing cheese, and have seldom seen presses that were at all suited to the work. It requires a pressure of full ten tons applied to a twenty-two or twenty-four inch cheese, at the last part of the process; and when the pressure is rightly applied, that is, graduated by a steady increase from fifty to ten thousand pounds during the first twelve hours, and afterwards increased to twenty thousand or thirty thousand pounds, the cheese will be found to cure in one-fourth the time, and with one-fourth the handling necessary, where but a few hundred pounds of pressure are applied, leaving the whey to be dried out or leak out, as is frequently the case—the cheese thus treated being of a porous or honey-comb texture, strong and even sour from the fermenting whey, before it leaves the cheese.

It may be adopted for a rule among cheese men, that they *cannot press their cheese too much*, while the hoop and cheese cloth remain around it, and the pressure is gradually increased. Cheese, well pressed, will not shrink much, are less liable to crack or to be affected by the skippers, while the rind is thinner and more palatable than where the whey is dried out, instead of pressed out.

Cheese makers, to avoid spending \$35 to \$40 for a good ten ton iron press, spend nearly that extra in labor each year in curing cheese, and sell at 10 to 20 per cent. less than a first rate article brings, on account of inferiority.

Few persons are skilled in the rules for ascertaining the power of the presses they use, and buy a press from the commendation of some "Fair Committee," just as ignorant; and having bought it, keep trying a complicated mystery, that does not press harder than if used for the sitting chair of a brawling house-wife. Farmers and dairymen must keep up to the scratch, and pay the price of good implements, and they will find mechanics ready to respond with all the needed tools of the farm and the dairy.

One simple rule will enable all to determine the pressure they apply to their cheese.—Multiply the weight or power used in pressing, by the number of inches the weight or applied power moves, as compared with the distance the follower passes at the same time.

For instance, if we use a weight of fifty pounds on a lever, and the weight passes through twenty-four inches of space while the follower or cheese passes one inch; then if the weight has acted at right angles with the fulcrum, we multiply the fifty pounds by twenty-four, and find the pressure twelve hundred pounds, about what the ordinary press produces, but not one eighth the pressure that should be given. I will very willingly give a design for a press that will meet the wants of dairymen, if desired, though I am not now a manufacturer.—J. E. HOLMES, of Newark, O., in *Ohio Farmer*.

How to Raise Seedling Potatoes.

In your last number of the *Ohio Cultivator*, Gabriel McWilliams, of Richland county, has given his experience in cultivating potatoes from the seed ball. It having required him, by his mode, two seasons to grow full-sized potatoes, I thought to give my plan, that Mr. McW. and all others, may succeed by a shorter route, in the raising of large fine seedlings, and of as many sorts as the most curious in these matters may desire.

After the vines having seed-balls on have been well dried, after being frosted in the fall, collect as many balls as may be wanted, squeeze the pulp out in a basin of water, wash all the pulp out by frequent rinsings, spread the seed on a board set up on the kitchen mantle, until well dried, rub them and blow out all but the best and heaviest seed. Sow them the next spring in hot bed, as you would tomato seed, and at the same time you would to raise early tomatoes; transplant after spring frosts, as soon as the ground will pulverize well, into rich new, or well manured old, ground, in rows, one set in a place, two feet apart each way. Cultivate well, by hilling up as the young vines grow, to prevent them from falling down and mildewing prematurely. The better the tilage, the finer will be their size and the more abundant will be the yield.

From one rod square of rich new ground

of a clay soil, I raised by the above mode, the last season, two bushels of some half dozen distinct kinds, from the seed-balls gathered from the pure white Neshannock, three-fourths of which were large, full-sized potatoes, though planted quite late in the spring. A lot of the finest in quality and size of which, together with several varieties of the second year's growth, I have buried, and after they are all well tested, those which are worthy of cultivation, I shall name and distribute to all who may want samples.

I plant altogether upon the one-eyed plan, as recommended by Mr. McWilliams, and have for the last four years, and succeed four-fold better than the whole potato plan. If planted in hills 2 by 3 feet, I would recommend three and four eyes in each hill; if in drills, not more than 6 inches apart in the row. The following are a part of the advantages of the one-eyed system: Five-sixths of the seed is saved, a larger yield is secured, and the proportion of the large to the small ones is increased three-fold over the old or whole potato plan.—L. S. LAMING, in *Ohio Cultivator*.

Weights of Fat Cattle.

The *New-York Tribune* has collected the weights of a number of fat cattle, which have been killed in this country, and puts them on record for reference. We use them for the same purpose, as affording a means of comparison to many of our stock growers:

George Washington was 5 years, 9 mos. and 14 days old when slaughtered in the year 1840;	3,204 lb.
Weight of one fore quarter.....	612 lb.
Weight of the other fore quarter.....	598 lb.
Weight of one hind quarter.....	487 lb.
Weight of the other hind quarter.....	477 lb.
2,174 lb. of beef—70 lb. cwt. of live weight.	
Measurement from button to root of tail.....	7 ft. 7 in.
Girth.....	40 ft. 4 in.
Height.....	5 ft. 9 in.
From hip to hip.....	2 ft. 9 in.
Ox Red Jacket, killed March 5, 1831, weighed	
Alive.....	3,080 lb.
Weight of meat.....	2,114 lb.
Loss, 31 per cent.	
Ox John Hancock, killed the same time, weighed	
alive.....	2,910 lb.
Weight of meat.....	1,946 lb.
Loss, 33 per cent.	
Robert L. Pell's two year old heifer, fattened at Palmar Farm, 80 miles up the Hudson, weighed	
alive.....	2,000 lb.
Weight of meat.....	1,380 lb.
Loss, 31 per cent.	

The Berks County ox, which was killed some years ago in Philadelphia, weighed as follows:

Live weight.....	3,360 lb.
Net weight.....	2,888 lb.
Weight of one fore quarter.....	752 lb.
Weight of the other fore quarter.....	728 lb.
The hind quarters, each.....	464 lb.

This was beaten by the Lancaster county ox, fed by Emanuel Landis, and sold to Wm. F. Miller of Lancaster, for \$800, and slaughtered on the 22d of February, 1858. The weight of this ox was:

Live weight.....	3,387 lb.
Net weight.....	2,409 lb.
Fore quarters.....	747-760
Hind quarters.....	489-442
Less weight of hock, 9 lb.	2,409 lb.

This was a deep red, half-blood Durham, over seven years old.

There was a steer butchered at Lancaster, in February, 1856, by David Killinger

The Garden & Orchard.

The State Agricultural College.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BY T. T. LYON, PLYMOUTH, MICH.

The report opens with the statement that "The chief purpose and design of the Agricultural College, as defined in the laws, (section 4,) 'shall be to improve and teach the science and practice of agriculture.'" In previous articles the writer has urged that the inducing of students into the practical processes of the farm, the garden, &c., in accordance with the scientific principles to be taught in the lecture room, must, unavoidably, consume much more time than the merely scientific portion of the course. If, however, we proceed to an examination of the proposed subdivisions of the regular course, we shall find that all the practical teachings proposed, are embraced in the fifth subdivision, under the head of "The Department of Theory and Practice of Agriculture. The previous practice of the College has been to require of the student three hours labor per day; and, as the report proposes no change in this respect, we are left to infer that they are expected to master the entire practice to be taught in the institution by a drill of three hours each day, during an actual attendance of one year and six months, and an actual practice amounting to about one hundred and forty days of ten hours each; or, considerably less than six months of working time.

Surprised, as we may be, at the palpable inadequacy of the proposed time, we can hardly be less surprised when we examine the means by which the necessary supervisory and teaching force in this department is to be secured. This whole department is to be placed under the charge of the President of the College, who is also to have the general management of both the Farm and School. Any practical agriculturist will be able to appreciate the insufficiency of this arrangement from a glance at the round of duties required of this officer. The President is the executive officer of the College. All its correspondence, its financial affairs, the reception and entertainment of visitors, and the economy and general management of the school, the farm of seven hundred acres the gardens, nurseries, orchards, &c., with all their appurtenances, devolve upon him; involving the labor of, perhaps, one hundred students, divided into gangs or classes, and changing, probably, three times each day; while their labors cover the entire course of agricultural and horticultural manipulation appropriate to the season.

In this department "A course of lectures on practical agriculture should be given by the Professor, [the President,] in the fields, in the mode of clinical lectures." In the above quotation we find shadowed forth a round of duties, which, in similar European institutions, devolve upon two or more of their most important professorships; and which, certainly, the necessities of our institution here will not permit us to diminish. In some foreign schools, where students are not required to labor in the fields, such lectures, probably, suffice to communicate the only practical instruction that can be imparted; but here, where the student is required to make the practical application of science to agriculture with his own hands, the constant presence of a Professor is necessary; by whose instructions the student shall be enabled so to familiarize himself with the various soils, as to be able to form an intelligent judgment of their chemical constitution, and of their adaptation to the production of particular crops, by mere inspection. At the same time he should be taught the reasons for the various manipulations which soils, seeds, crops, plants, trees, and animals are made to undergo, in the process of management or culture. Moreover, some of these manipulations are of so complex and difficult a character, that they will need to be repeatedly performed and explained by the Professor, implement in hand. In the Horticultural Department, especially, such a necessity will be of frequent occurrence.

Whether the individual ever did, or ever will exist, fully possessed of that *contrariety* of talent, natural and acquired, necessary to adapt him to the varied, not to say contradictory, duties here required, may well be doubted. However, be this as it may, it is believed that no person, unless gifted with ubiquity, will be able properly to discharge the multitudinous duties to be imposed upon this officer. True, it is proposed to employ a foreman of the farm, and one of the garden, but, from the use of the name "foreman," we are forced to infer that he is to be merely, (as the word imports,) a person who can take the charge of a gang of laborers, and see

that the work is efficiently performed. If, however, as we may conclude from a subsequent remark, these "foremen" are to be really equivalent to what, in some institutions, are called a Demonstrator of Culture, and a Professor of Horticulture, why are they not called by the proper name? Does it add anything to the prestige of the institution, to degrade what are really two of its most important professorships, by the application of titles suggestive only of subordinate duties? After looking about, and fixing upon some person who has, by a life-long pursuit of horticulture, become fitted to teach it to others; will it sound pleasantly in his ears, or suggest to his mind the idea of appreciation on our part, to receive from our Superintendent a request that he will accept the position of "Foreman" in our State Agricultural College? The use of this word is the more to be regretted, as it appears to be, (unintentionally, doubtless,) a manifestation of the feeling, so apparently inseparable from strictly literary study, that all manual pursuits are, essentially, menial; a feeling, of the impropriety of which, the founders of this institution seem to have been conscious, and which it was doubtless their object to reform.

Fruit Culture in Kent County.

We take from the Grand Rapids *Eagle* the following report of a meeting of members of the Agricultural Society of Kent county, at which the fruit culture in Kent county was the subject discussed. We are very much gratified to remark the interest shown, and the experience elicited by the discussion we consider of a high value:

Meeting was called to order by the Secretary. The President being absent (on duty in the Board of Supervisors,) Mr. J. A. Simonds was chosen Chairman *pro tem*. The call and the report of the committee to prepare business for the meeting were read.

W. W. Anderson, of Walker, opened by some remarks upon the locality of orchards. Some of his neighbors have orchards set in a ravine; on the east side of the ravine the trees die; on the west side they generally do well.

L. S. Scranton, of Grattan, submitted his views in writing, as follows, making various interesting remarks on several points contained therein:

"My experience is rather limited, but still very successful, particularly in raising apples. I have set two different orchards in this country. One was set twelve years since, in the town of Grattan; and, although consisting of only about fifty trees, it embraced most of the varieties of apples usually raised in this State and Western New York, and all kinds that I set seemed to do well. But I consider that my orchard was set in a very favorable locality, and on what I consider the best soil for fruit growing. The soil is a clay loam, being made of clay sand and gravel, with considerable vegetable matter, without a hard subsoil. It is situated on the highest land in the vicinity, with a chance of free circulation of wind from the west.

"Although, as I have said, I sat most kinds of apples, my advice would be to set but few kinds. In various conversations with Mr. Linus Cone, of Oakland county—one of the best, and perhaps the best practical agriculturist in this State—he has told me that he has reduced the kinds of fruit in his orchard, by grafting and re-grafting, to a few of the choicest market varieties. The winter fruits (and the orchard should contain many of these) may be profitably reduced to four or five varieties—the Swaar, the Spitzenberg, the Russet, the Sweeting, and, perhaps, one or two others.

"I think there is no need of losing trees if you have a favorable place for an orchard, and can get good trees. This last has been one of the greatest causes of failure. Many trees brought here from a distance have been injured by transportation, and many raised here have been injured by frost, or stunted by poor culture while in the nursery. Therefore, we must look well to the trees we are about to purchase; and when we have good we must plant them properly. Don't dig a posthole to set them in. Dig a broad, deep hole, and then fill it up again with mellow soil, setting your trees not too deep. Mulch with coarse manure, but put no coarse manure in the hole. It is probably sufficient, for the loamy soils, to mulch your trees from year to year. In the spring dig in what has rotted on the surface the previous year. But the sandy soils need manures about the barn and house, and mix this compost thoroughly with the sandy soil, as you fill in about the roots of the trees. Leached ashes, spread around the trees on sandy soils, or mixed into the soil, tend to make it more compact—their good effects being probably more mechanical than otherwise. Stake your trees and stay them well, to prevent them from being warped about by the winds, and also to prevent injury by the plowman. It is useless to set trees in sags or ravines. Elevated situations should be chosen."

Mr. Mills, of this city, inquired why his apple trees that have been trimmed two years

still bleed, and how it can be remedied. His trees run to wood and appear thrifty—are about eight years old, and bear very little.

S. M. Pearsall, of Alpine, had a similar case. He put on a coating of grafting wax, made of linseed oil instead of lard and tallow, which proved an effectual remedy.

Mr. Scranton trims at any season—thinks trees should be trimmed every year, so that there will be no need of cutting off large limbs.

Mr. Richards, of Paris, thinks it best to trim just as the leaves are putting out. When he cuts off large limbs he puts thick white paint on the wound, and has never had them bleed.

Messrs. Scranton and Pearsall think our climate is not inimical to any variety of apples—that any variety will do well in a suitable location. The Transparent Moscow, is one of the most tender, yet succeeds well. Some are not as profitable to raise as others.

S. V. Stedman, of Walker, said he had six Spice Sweetings standing among other varieties. The Sweetings are all dead, while the rest are all doing well.

Mr. Pearsall—Transparent Moscow bears every other year—fruit buds one year and fruit the next. Thinks it is best to set only a few varieties [He stated, as a curiosity, that he has a tree, grafted about 18 inches from the ground, and the body dividing into three branches about five feet from the ground, of which one of the branches bears Roxbury Russets, and the other two R. I. Greenings—knows it has not been grafted or budded above the point first named.] He trims whenever he sees a limb that needs cutting off, but thinks it best to do the general trimming in the spring.

Mr. O. H. Foote thinks natural fruit endures the climate better than grafted or budded—he has some good growers and good bearers. Thinks trees will not bleed if trimmed at the proper time. It is better to pinch off the buds than leave them to form sprouts.

Nearly all our soils will bear trees well, even the poorest. The same variety will be different in different climates. The growth may be forced too much.

Mr. Scranton thinks it unprofitable to raise natural fruit. His neighbors would be glad to swap their natural trees for his grafted, four for one. Thinks the grafted as hardy as the natural if they are equally thrifty.

Mr. Mills—"You can't get fruit till you get trees." His trees are growing well, and when they get large enough, he expects to have fruit.

Mr. Pearsall—His grafted fruit is of far greater value than his natural, and he finds it quite as hardy. He attributes the winter-killing of his trees, to their being forced too much. Better manure only every alternate year, and then not too close about the trees.

Trees will not bear so young if forced too fast. Finds no difference in varieties in this respect. He tills the orchard every year; sows buckwheat; plows close about the trees, but is careful not to wound the body. If plowed from the beginning, the roots will keep below the furrows. Three years ago his trees that leaned to the east had their bodies coated with ice, and some of them died.

Mr. Anderson thought Mr. Pearsall's trees were killed by the effect of the sun's heat upon the body, and Mr. Scranton thought cutting the roots and loosening the soil with the plow had a tendency to make the trees lean.

Mr. Mills—"With what do you wash your trees?"

Answered by several—Strong ley. Scrape off the moss and rough bark; rub with a stiff, splint broom. If trees are in good condition, occasional hard rubbing with a wisp of green grass will be useful.

Mr. Anderson digs turf from about peach tree, hunts out the borers, scrapes the bark, puts in ashes and lime and then hauls back the dirt. This treatment appears to be generally approved.

Mr. J. A. Simonds, of Paris, described the practice of eminent fruit growers in western New York.

Mr. Foote—it is important to keep trees in an upright position; they are more healthy. Set them leaning to the west and the winds will bring them to an erect posture.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Pearsall, S. V. Stedman and S. S. Bailey, was appointed to report at the evening session a list of the best varieties of apples for growing in this county. Adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

By request of Mr. Bailey, W. P. Mills was chosen to preside. The committee on best varieties of apples for this county reported the following:

Summer—Golden Harvest or Tart Bough, Sweet Bough, Transparent Moscow or Harvest Red Steak, and Early Joe.

Autumn—Snow, Pound Royal, Yellow Juneeating, Drop D'or or Cloth of Gold.

Winter—Esopus Spitzenberg, Jonathan, R. I. Greenings, Roxbury Russet, Tallman Sweeting, Baldwin.

In making the report, Mr. Pearsall made some excellent remarks on the varieties recommended, giving their peculiarities and habits. The report was accepted, and on the motion to adopt.

Mr. S. S. Bailey said: soil should be rich, and especially dry. Leaning trees are almost sure to die, owing to a combination of causes—the rays of the sun falling more directly on the exposed side of the tree, the straining of the bark on the upper side, by the action of winds, &c. He advises that the trees be made to head low; not more than four or five feet to the limbs. Some varieties don't do well with him. He has set different varieties promiscuously, and some invariably bear well, while others do not. The varieties recom-

mended, he thought could be relied on.

Messrs. Scranton, Pearsall, G. H. Denison of Cascade, Benj. Davies of Cannon, Stewart and O. Pearsall of this city and others, also spoke of the varieties recommended, and much valuable information was brought out in regard to the habits and perils of fruit trees, protection, remedies, treatment, &c.

PEARS, PEACHES AND PLUMS.

It was after 9 o'clock before this part of the subject was reached, hence, the meeting could go but little into details in regard to these fruits.

Mr. Scranton thought there were some places in the county where peaches do well every year—usually, but not always, on stiff soil.

Peach trees should be trimmed differently from apple trees.

The top of the former should be left thick; that of the latter thinned out.

The peach should be made to branch out near the ground.

It should be trimmed so as to keep renewing the wood,

as it bears on wood of the previous year's growth.

Mr. Mills said his trees on clay do better than those on sand.

Mr. Davies thought the difference was not so much in soil as in situation, which all agreed should be the highest land in the vicinity.

The fruit is more liable to be injured in the Spring on sand than on clay, on account of starting earlier.

Mr. Stewart mentioned Dea. Stone's success in raising plums every year. His trees stand only four or five feet apart, and he keeps chickens among them. They take the curculio before it is large enough to rise to the tree.

Mr. Mills described what he supposed to be the curculio, and its habits.

Mr. Baldwin (city) recommended jarring the curculio and the injured plums off upon a sheet spread under the tree and throwing them to the hogs. Keep the ground clear so that the chickens can find them.

Mr. Mills—The curculio was supposed to go into the ground in the fall, and reappear the next season in time to attack the fruit.

Mr. Bailey—The curculio comes out of the ground and attacks the plum when it is about the size of a pea, by making crescent-shaped wound and laying an egg in it. A second crop attacks the plum when it is about two-thirds grown. He advised jarring them off into a sheet every morning, and that hogs and poultry be kept among the trees, for which purpose plums should be set in a yard by themselves. [See Patent Office Report for 1854, p. 81, c.]

CHERRIES.—Mr. Bailey thought we might feel safe in favorable situations, in trying to raise the Duke and Morello varieties of cherries—could not recommend the Heart varieties.

S. M. Pearsall—Has had good success in raising the early Red and Black Morello.

Mr. Scranton thought it best to set out a large number of the common red cherry trees in out of the way places, enough for the birds and yourselves.

Inquiry being made in regard to that matter, the opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that the various kinds of fruit do quite as well here as in the eastern part of the State; and some remarked that they had heard New Yorkers say that our fruits, and especially peaches, compare favorably in size, and are superior in flavor to the best in New York. The opinion seemed to be general that a few years of intelligent effort may produce in our country an abundance of fruit, of excellent quality.

A few Notes About Rare Trees.

FROM HOVEY'S MAGAZINE.

In the January number of *Hovey's Magazine*, under the head of "Arboricultural Notices" are some notes on "Hardy Trees and Shrubs worthy of General Cultivation," and from which we make a few extracts, as there are many who desire to ornament their grounds, and would try these ornamental trees, if they only knew what kinds to get, and where they could be had:

Tilia Americana, our common Linden or Lime. The European Linden is a very common tree, being extensively planted in streets and avenues, and ornamental grounds generally; yet is far from being so fine a tree as our native species. Unfortunately we have few large and fine specimens in the vicinity of our cities to show what grand tree it is: yet we hope it will no longer be neglected, but take the place of the foreign species.

Magnolias, both native and exotic, are not often seen in our gardens; yet they are hardy and superb trees, easily cultivated, the exotic kinds blooming splendidly when only four or five years old. Of our native kinds, *M. acuminata*, *M. auriculata* and *tripetala* are hardy and from large trees; of the exotic kinds, *M. Conspicua*, *Soulangeana*, *Robertiana* and *speciosa* are hardy, moderate-sized trees or large shrubs, flowering when only three or four feet high. These should be introduced into every small collection, for nothing can be more beautiful. *M. macrophylla* is a noble tree, with immense flowers, slightly tender while young, but with size becomes hardy.

M. glauca is one of the most beautiful of our native small growing trees, with sub-evergreen foliage and delightfully fragrant white flowers. Everybody should plant one or more of these in their gardens.

Sambucus, var. aurea variegata and *ar-*

genia variegata, two variegated-leaved varieties of the Elder, are, as well as *S. var. lasi-* *ciniata*, with curiously cut leaves, each highly ornamental, hardy, easily grown, and deserving of introduction into every shrubbery or ornamental plantation of small trees.

Ginkgo biloba, or Ginkgo tree, is extremely rare, though there are very old and fine trees in some parts of the country. Formerly it was very scarce, high priced in our nurseries, and therefore little planted. But from the more rapid increase of the stock by means of seed, since the introduction of the female plant into France, young trees may be had at moderate prices. It should be generally planted, for it is a highly ornamental tree.

Sophora japonica. An elegant tree, and extremely rare, though entirely hardy. We know of but one large flowering specimen (though there may be others,) which stands in the Public Garden in Boston. It has been planted upwards of twenty-five years, and is now a large tree with a broad head, and flowers abundantly. Its clusters of white blossoms resemble the locust. Its foliage is delicate as the acacia, and the bark is smooth and dark green. As a lawn tree of moderate size nothing can be finer.

Chionanthus virginicus—the Fringe tree—undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the larger growing shrubs or small trees, with foliage as large as the magnolia, and long racemes of white flowers, which have the appearance of fringe from their delicate texture. Nothing can be harder, and when planted in a generous soil which it likes, whether in its foliage or flowers or both, it has few equals and none to surpass it. It should be planted in every garden.

Quercus fastigiata, or Poplar Oak, a curious variety, growing as the Lombardy poplar. Two trees in our collection, planted about twelve years ago, are now thirty feet high, and not more than four feet in the diameter of their branches. Its growth is compact, the foliage deep green; and the whole aspect very ornamental. As a spiral tree, to break up the sameness of round-headed groups, it is deserving of general introduction. As a single specimen on the lawn, it has a fine effect.

**A Visit to A. Keene Richards' Stables—
His Arabians and Blood Horses.**

FROM "WILKS' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

DEAR SIR.—This being Christmas week, when the darkeys and schoolboys are gay, having nothing to do, I have taken advantage of this beautiful, sunshiny day, air just cool enough to be bracing, to take a walk over part of Mr. Richards' home farm, and have a look at the horses. First, then, are the house stables, where during the summer are kept a pair of fast, handsome bay mares, Mr. R.'s buggy-team, that make their twelve miles with two men in, up and down hill, in forty minutes; a pair of Glencoe bay geldings, Mr. R.'s carriage-horses (a carriage here is a low coach-body, two seats facing, box for driver in front, and standing-place for footman behind, worth sometimes \$1,000,) and a pair of grays, which are attached to the carriage when Mrs. Richards drives out. Then there is a four-year-old gray thoroughbred Arabian stallion (I have forgotten his name) by Mochladi, larger and darker than his sire, a fine looking colt. Then we come to Mochladi's stall, or rather box (each horse has his own close box, with door and window,) which during the cold season is occupied by Fysal, an eight-year-old bright chestnut, good sized, splendid action, and the most handsome of the Arabians. Across the passage Mochladi occupies a box, until the warm weather permits Fysal to be returned to his own stable. Mochladi is a pure white horse, one of Mr. Richards' first importations from Arabia; has been a beautiful and good horse, but old age, hard work before he came here, and improper (though kind) treatment, leaves him the wreck of what he once was. He runs out blanketed a part of the day when the weather is moderate, in Knight of St. George's lot; and I hope when Spring comes he will come up to something like his usual form, but he looks now as if he would ere long be added to the list of victims "killed with kindness." Massoud, the old war horse, died 25th September last from the same cause—that is, it is thought so. Too little exercise in the open air has ripened the seeds sown by hard and long rides over their native sands, until I doubt, if exposed to sale in your village, Mochladi would bring \$20. Sacklowie has been passing the winter at Lexington, under treatment for some disease. This is the fourth horse Mr. Richards imported from Arabia—is a dark brown, heavy set, like Fysal, but not quite so handsome; stood last season in Tennessee. After seeing what was to be seen, I passed by St. George's stable, his groom not being about, and went on to the racing stables, superintended by Uncle Ansel, the trainer. Here everything is found in superb condition. Seven horses—Ansel's string for next year—showed the great care and attention bestowed upon them by Uncle and his corps of four grooms, and six little chaps who do the riding and rubbing. Everything is attended to with the most scrupulous precision. No hour, either day or night, is too good to be devoted to the horses; feeding, watering, exercising, rubbing, &c., all have their stated hours. This stable is the largest and best stable on the estate—situated behind the race-track, far enough to be out of the way of curious observers, on a very beautiful rise, just above a nice spring of clear water, which courses its purling way through five or six lots of beautiful pasture land, the occupants of which I will describe anon.—The stable itself contains sixteen large boxes, each large enough to contain four horses, stalled as is done North, with large water tanks, a wide passage between the two divisions, a loft above for hay, straw and corn, and a walk around the entire building wide enough to drive a buggy round, except at the corners, all of which is under the same roof. All the stables are built somewhat on the Gothic or Moorish style of architecture, and present quite a nice appearance. The racing stables cost alone some \$3,000.

In the first stall entering from the west, on the south side, you would find Colossus, by Sovereign, out of a Glencoe three year-old, a sorrel horse; then a little Arab gray, by Mochladi, that Uncle told me to-day would carry me 100 miles in a day, and never mind it, and beside, can run a quarter in 56 seconds. He is truly a big little horse, and may prove a tough customer. Next, George D. Prentiss (he, the horse, ain't a know-nothing, nor a no-nothing either,) a slashing black Albion, almost as handsome as St. George, not as large as Colossus, but well put together, and when Ansel turns him out next spring with 90 pounds aboard, as a three-year-old, all right, will be fit to run for a man's life.—Next we will open the door of the Houton filly's box; her first appearance will not impress you very favorably, for her head and

neck are anything but beautiful; when, however, you come to see her action on the track, or hear of her success, you may change your opinion. We will speak next of a Lexington filly, by Lexington, out of a Whalebone mare, a little too leggy, but blood-like and with a style of going precisely like her noble sire; and lastly allow me to introduce to your Miss Betty Ward, full sister to the one last mentioned. She was my pick of the lot (not the lot now in the stable, but of which I will speak presently, as being now a part of the breeding stud,) before she had been trained, from her resemblance to old Lexington, and beauty; and well has she sustained my expectations. Readers of Lexington papers and Wilks' Spirit will have noticed a race run during the Fall Meeting there, in the mud, for \$800, in 1:48 or less, won by Betty Ward. The two sisters run out in nice dry pasture, one of those through which the spring above mentioned pursues its quiet course; in moderate weather they nibble the grass for a while during the pleasantest part of the day, coming in at noon for their dinner. This is all the exercise they are required to take at present. The four stallions, straddled by their little black riders, are briskly trotted from fifteen minutes to half an hour, carried down to the spring, drank a certain number of swallows, walked awhile, finish drinking, come into the stable, receive a little bundle of nice clean hay and bucket of chop feed, after they are rubbed off, and then allowed to remain in quiet, thinking, I suppose, of the victories they are to achieve, and for which they are receiving their initiatory preparation. All are in blooming health and fine spirits, with plenty of surplus to take off before Ansel will show for a race. When I tell you that Ansel trained and ran Brown Dick, winning nine out of his eleven races, perhaps you will think with me that Mr. Richards might have even got Mr. Minor (Ten Brook's trainer) and not have done better; and barring accidents, when ye lovers of horse-flesh hear of the races he is to win next year you will think with me that a man must get up early in the morning to beat him. Peytona and white imported Arab mare, with five yearling colts, occupy stalls at night. Among the colts, one by West Australian, imported with his dam from England, stands A. No. 1, having taken the blue ribbon at the State Fair last fall. Five fillies are also under Ansel's care—one by Stockwell, one by Elizeman, one by Fysal, &c., good 'uns. Then there are the eleven colts and fillies foaled during 1859, by Fysal, Flying Dutchman, and others. After seeing the horses exercised, groomed, and fed, I took a stroll through the paddocks occupied by the brood mares; saw dams of West Australian, Stockwell, Rifleman English mares, also sister to Pryor, Brown Kitty, and six or eight more, most or all of which are in foal.—Then Spilletta, Glycera, an Arab, Wagner, and a Belshazzar filly, and you have a partial list of Mr. Richards' horse stock. Some have gone down the river, but I do not know how many nor which ones. * * *

Harvesting Corn.

Messrs. Editors:—Acting upon a suggestion contained in the *Cultivator* some months since, I selected six rows of corn through the middle of a small lot, two of which I "topped," (cut the stalks above the ears) on the last day of September. On the following day (Oct. 1), I "cut up" two other rows at the roots, and the remaining two rows I left standing until after the 20th of October, when a severe frost killed the stalks. The whole of the corn remained in the field until the 10th of November, when it was husked and left in the barn to dry. On the 10th of December I shelled and weighed each parcel—the result is as follows:

That which was cut up yielded 167 lbs shelled corn.
topped, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
left standing, 179 "

In another place I tried three shorter rows with somewhat different results, though not difference enough to materially change my opinion of the comparative profit of the three methods of harvesting corn.

What was cut up yielded 98 lbs
topped, 99 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
left standing, 96 "

The rows were of equal length, and grew side by side. All was cultivated alike. The corn was planted on the last day of May, and the season being wet and cold, the corn did not mature so early as is usual in this region. Just four months elapsed between planting and cutting the stalks. When cut up at the roots and properly cured, my cattle eat the stalks as readily as they do the best hay, and I consider the stalks worth one-third as much as the corn. I run them through a cutting machine, put a little meal on them. All

things considered, I derive more profit from cutting my corn at the roots, than from any other mode of harvesting. Z. B. NICHOLS.
Stamford, O., Dec. 16, 1860.

Experiments conducted with such accuracy, if reported under different circumstances, would settle this question in a few years. Let others follow the example and send us the results.—*Boston Cultivator*.

Our Paths Through Life

Men can often look back and see that the whole complexion of their life depended upon a single choice. Nor do they know why, out of a hundred choices, they should have taken the only one that seems to them to be connected with prosperity and integrity. Are there not persons here who look back to their early life, and say, "If I had been brought up in the village where my first years were passed, I should have been a drunkard; for almost every boy that I knew, who was brought up there, has died a drunkard?"—Some of you spent a portion of your early life in such neighborhoods as are called "sinks of iniquity." Suppose you had remained there, and gone on under the same influences that were brought to bear upon you then?—What has become of those who were your associates at that time? They have been cut off. Their bodies have gone to dust. They are scarcely known when mentioned. Their name in your own remembrance is but a mere probability. And the probability is that if you had remained with them, your fate would have been the same as theirs. Now what providence took you out from the circumstances which you and they were in? I do not ask why they were left in those circumstances; but how did you come to be an exception, and to be taken out from them?

How many men can look back to the commencement of their business life, and see that they were entering upon occupations which would have made all the difference between respectability and demoralization; that, their principal object being that of getting established in business, they were almost unscrupulous as to the means they employed for the accomplishment of this end, and were beginning to get with men whose influence, if it had prevailed with them, would have made them dishonest men, or prematurely blighted them and left them as criminals. How many men can see that if they had not entered upon such and such a business, or if they had not separated themselves from such and such a business, they would have been ruined.

Can you not recall many times when you have walked across a bridge so narrow that if you had taken one step to the right or to the left, you would, so far as you can now judge, have gone over the precipice of destruction?

I recollect the story of a traveler who, at night, shouted to the keeper of a toll-bridge to let the gate rise that he might pass through. There was a terrific storm raging, the night was deluged in darkness, and the man could scarcely be prevailed upon, in his tremor, to come out. When he did come out he found the traveler on the bridge side of the gate, and said to him, "In the name of God, where did you come from?" The traveler replied,

"I crossed the bridge." The man kept him that night, and the next morning took him back and showed him the bridge which he had crossed. The planks had all been taken up, so that nothing remained except the string-pieces, which were stretched from one side to the other of the chasm. The story has it that his faithful steed took the centre one of these beams, a hundred feet beneath which was rushing a swollen flood, and, dark as the night was, carried him safely across. The man at the time did not know but that he was crossing a regular bridge; and in the morning, when he saw how near he came to being dashed to pieces, fainted.

Are there not many men that can look back and see that the providence of God has carried them across the bridge over the pit of destruction on a single beam?—Beecher.

Another Tax Upon Reapers.

The Rockford (Ill.) *News* states that a decision has been recently made in the Courts, which is of great moment to reaper manufacturers. Obed Hussey has succeeded in establishing his claim to "the fingers," a peculiarity which is indispensable to all good reapers. In fact, so universal is its use, that at the State and National Fairs, of the multitude of reapers on exhibition, we are informed that only two were without these "fingers," and they were valueless. Hussey's claim is from the time he secured his earliest patents, and he charges, we are informed, \$5.00 on every machine made since that time. We have heard, but cannot vouch for the truth of what we say, that his bill against McCormick will be \$170,000, and that the inventors of other machines will be swamped if the claim is enforced.

County Societies.

THE NORTHERN LENAWEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. held its annual meeting at Tecumseh, on the 14th inst., and elected the following officers:

President—Perley Bills, of Tecumseh.

Vice President—Israel Pennington, of Macon,

do Minor Davidson, of Ridgeway,

do Danforth Keys, of Tecumseh,

do T. H. Montgomery, of Raisin,

do H. B. Smith, of Franklin,

do N. S. Wheeler, of Cambridge,

do Alonzo Smith, of Woodstock,

do V. Chapman, of Manchester,

do Geo. Lazell, of Bridgewater.

Secretary—E. B. Wood, of Tecumseh.

Treasurer—B. J. Bidwell, of Tecumseh,

Directors—L. V. R. Ely, of Macon,

do John Britton, of Ridgeway,

do W. A. Hall, of Tecumseh,

do E. S. Holdridge, of Raisin,

do J. W. Keney, of Franklin,

do Willard Smith, of Cambridge,

do Ben. Van Camp, of Woodstock,

do Frank Freeman, of Manchester,

do N. Calhoun, of Bridgewater.

The Agricultural Society of Ingham County held their winter meeting at Mason on the 4th of February.

THE KALAMAZOO ASSOCIATION for the improvement of the stock of horses have decided to hold their great annual national exhibition on September 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The premium list will embrace many classes that have not heretofore been specified, and every effort is about to be made to render it successful.

THE KALAMAZOO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held a meeting on the 13th inst., for the purpose of hearing the reports of their officers, and of amending their constitution. The report on the constitution to be acted on at the next meeting of the society, which will be held on the 6th of February next.

THE LENAWEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is to be held at Adrian on the 27th inst.

THE HILLSDALE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY met on the 2d, and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Baxter, Leonardson, Fowler, Emery and Robertson, to locate permanent fair grounds.

THE OAKLAND COUNTY SOCIETY held its annual meeting last week, and elected A. C. Baldwin, Esq., President, J. R. Bowman, Secretary, and H. C. Andrews, Treasurer.

FARM NOTES.

Corn Stalks for Heaves.

Five years ago, a horse which I now own, had all the usual symptoms of broken wind or heaves. I began feeding him corn stalks, and he began to grow better, and the longer he fed on stalks, the less did he show of heaves. I have now fed him on corn-stalks mainly, for four winters, and he is, to all appearance, as sound in wind as need be. But if again fed on clover hay, the symptoms reappear in a few days.—C. Bette.

A Fine Hog.

A farmer in Tompkins Co., N. Y., writes to the N. Y. *Times*. I would say that on the 2d inst., I killed a pig of the Yorkshire breed, 10 months old, which weighed, when dressed, 449 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. For the last four months I fed it 8 pounds of corn meal per day. From Sept. 1 to Dec. 5 it gained 23 pounds per day; the next 14 days it gained 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; the last seven days it is supposed not to have gained any on account of the extremely cold weather, and I challenge the Empire State to beat this pig, with the same amount of feed. This pig weighed alive 509 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. I killed another of the same age that weighed 340 pounds dressed.

Lice on Cattle.

Lice on cattle, I believe generally come from neglect, or exposure. I had a case of it not long since, that came from some other cause. I procured a quarter of a pound of rapese snuff, mixed with hog's lard, to make a salve; this I rubbed on the affected parts at two different times, and with the aid of the currycomb, (an implement which I think good for well cows,) I soon had the cows as clean as the rest of the flock.—Simon in *German-town Telegraph*.

Calves in the Sheep Field.

A correspondent of the *German-town Telegraph* says: "Your yearlings, especially, if weakly or diseased, can be furnished with no better lodging place during the severe weather of winter, than the sheep cote. Allow them to run with the flock, and they will rapidly gain strength and health, and be exempt from the perpetual annoyances they experience when herding with the stronger and more belligerent of their own species."

The fall of rain last year in Central Illinois was an average of 56 inches. The average for a number of years has been 45 inches. This would indicate that last season was a very wet season in that State, as it was.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

We publish this week the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society at its late meeting. Their length precludes some other matters. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary will be published next week.

It will be seen by the proceedings that the pomological interest of the State has been fully recognized.

Amongst the provisions of the Society for the future, those that relate to fostering the offering of special premiums by individuals is worthy of attention. The very handsome special premium offered by Mr. Thomas Williams for a show of the colts of his horse Stone Plover, was the means of adding a very attractive feature to the annual exhibition of 1859. Mr. Williams deposited the premium of \$50 with the Treasurer of the Society, and it was paid to A. D. Power of Farmington, on the presentation of his name, with the report of the decision. We hope that we shall have some more premiums of a like kind.

The following resolution relative to the place of holding of the next State fair was adopted:

Resolved, That this society will hold its next Fair at such place in this State as shall make the business committee such offers on or before the first day of July next for its accommodation, as shall be deemed by them most advantageous for the Society, unless a subscription satisfactory in its character to the business committee for at least one thousand dollars shall be furnished to them on or before the 15th day of June next, by the citizens of Detroit.

It will be seen by the proceedings that a class of premiums has been instituted for walking horses. This is something new, and will prove one of the most useful tests of the qualities of horses yet adopted.

A Grave Question in which Michigan is Interested.

There is now before the New York Legislature, a proposition to lay a toll on the freight carried on the railroads of that State, for the purpose of aiding the completion of the enlargement of the canals. The railroad companies resist this proposition, and with good show of reason now. It is true that the progress of the railroad freight business has diverted from the canals a very large portion of business. And sixteen or eighteen years ago there was some justice in making the railroads contribute a quota towards that enlargement, by making freight pay toll. But the lapse of time has changed the condition of affairs, as well as the legislation of New York itself. In the first place the tolls on freight upon railroads have been taken off for the last ten or twelve years, and the railroads and the community have taken advantage of that change to build up interests that cannot be set back. Again, during that time on either side

eastward and westward through this State, and drive much that now comes this way, southward, and it is in this view of it that we consider the proposed project now before the Legislature of New York, injurious to Michigan. Much of the agricultural produce of the State is also sent over the railroads, and the toll sought to be collected through agents, in the aggregate would be felt as a serious tax upon the industry of the State.— We consider the policy of imposing tolls on freight, carried on lines of railroad running parallel with the canals, to have been right in its day and generation, but the day has passed for its revival or utility, and only a great harm would accrue from its temporary adoption now, for it would last only long enough to do injury entirely disproportioned to any good it could possibly effect. We say, let the railroads pass untolled!

State Politics for the Week.

The great demonstration relative to the State Treasury has somewhat subsided, since the statement of the State Auditors was made public. Though this ex-officio document tends somewhat to confirm the blame thrown on the Treasurer for non-compliance with the law, it is generally conceded that there will be no loss to the State, and that the whole proceeding was an error of judgment, rather than one of design for purposes of personal gain. Meanwhile the subject has furnished other causes for political discussion which have been seized upon by the opponents of the State administration. This week the struggle is no longer between the *Free Press* and the *Tribune* over the silent and rather somnolent body of the State Treasurer. A new basis of attack has been found on the banks of the St. Marie Canal; and the Postmaster, H. N. Walker, has entered the field, with an arm, an eye, and a rapier practised in all the arts of cut and thrust. His assaults made on the administration, and every crevice in the mail of that body is eagerly sought for, and tried with all the skill of a *maitre d'arms*. Every lunge of his weapon is made with the practiced art of an old fencer; and as his sharp blade is felt to touch the tender spots of his opponents, he works with wary eye and agile step, right and left, drawing blood from every open spot.

Meanwhile, Jacob M. Howard, who has been "haw-hawing" in his den, at the din of the outside conflict, has heard that his companion in arms, the State Governor has been touched in a vital part by the searching weapon of the Postmaster. He wakes up like Achilles after the death of Patroclus, girds on his arms, seizing the *Advertiser* as his shield, draws out his great two handed sword, and takes his place on the banks of the "Soo" canal, where he has made one of those sweeping, slashing, trenchant cuts, that puts at defiance all the sleights of fence, and goes down clean through guard and parry, and nothing saves his opponent but his wiry nerve, lith limb and wary eye. This combat is not yet complete. Meanwhile, these may be regarded as the light skirmishes which precede the great political campaign of 1860. If the mere combat of outposts, show such a fierceness, what may we not expect, when the main bodies join issue of battle?

The Effects of the Dead Lock.

We note that in monetary circles the stoppage of payment from the Treasury by the nonaction of congress is beginning to be felt; the want of the circulation of specie locked up in the Treasury is beginning loudly to be called for. This is a pretty good sign that the debating society which has been established in the House of Representatives at Washington since the first Monday of last December, will probably soon close its labors. We note also that it is supposed that the recent political events are credited with having effected a diminution of the demand for goods and manufactured articles in New York and Philadelphia. The impression is not sustained by facts. The *New York Economist* noticing the trade in dry good, says:

"The political excitement of the Southern States is regarded with less solicitude as the season progresses; for so far there has been nothing—either on the part of buyers from that section who are here, or generally among those who have been visited by the agents of New York houses—that is calculated to foster the idea sought to be disseminated by factional newspapers, that the sales on Southern account will be less than usual."

The same press says:

"A fair number of buyers are from the South, South West, and West, and each day adds to the arrivals; but as yet they show no general hurry to buy, and are looking round to some extent, with a view to future pur-

chases, whilst a few are hastening their transactions to a close, and contemplate returning at a later period for second purchases."

Prospects in Great Britain of the Grain Trade.

A late number of the *Mark Lane Express*, after receiving the returns of crops and the trade in breadstuffs for the past year, thus remarks:

"The state of the weakly grown young wheat, in the midst of such extreme changes will now become critical. With a poor gathering this year, should the growing crop meet with disasters, it might lead to the commencement of a new range of prices. Our promised statement of the state of the crops, long delayed for the sake of accurate and reliable information, appeared in our last supplement, and fully bears out the general opinion of a serious deficiency in wheat. The flour estimate may be overstated, but suppose two millions of quarters only to be short—with a rising population, and half the potatoes useless, with no surplus yield of wheat in any country, and much deficiency in southern Europe, lower rates are improbable. But should they, against all reasonable calculation, occur for a time, and produce a wasteful use of the country stay, who could foresee the evil consequences before next harvest? The severe weather has now lasted long enough to greatly ameliorate the condition of samples. Although no decidedly upward movement has commenced, or could be expected at such a period, the New Year seems more likely to pay farmers than the proceeds of 1859; and in the expectation we wish them all the happiness and prosperity they could desire. As respects foreign advices, but little change has occurred. France, Belgium, Holland and the Baltic ports, have been either firm or rather dearer. At Odessa prices remain about the same, but there has again been an advance in Italy.

Congress and its Doings.

The proceedings in the Senate at Washington have possessed little interest. Among the most prominent events of this body has been the speech of Mr. Douglas, on a resolution introduced for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to disclose his views and his intentions on the questions which agitate the political world. As Mr. Douglas is one of the prominent candidates for the nomination at Charleston, all that he now says is listened to with marked attention, and what he enunciates is calculated to have a great bearing on the amount of support he will be likely to obtain in the convention of the Democratic party.

In the House, more speeches have been made by the Republican members during the week than there has been before. Mr. Sherman made an appeal to Mr. Clark, of Missouri to withdraw his resolution relative to Hopper's book and its endorsement, stating that when that was out of the way he would be at liberty to state his position; but at the same time affirming that whilst that resolution was pending, he never would make any explanation whatever. Mr. Clark refused to withdraw it, so as yet no advance is made towards an organization. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, made a speech on Wednesday, which served to throw a little oil on the troubled surface of the house. An attempt was made to pass a resolution admitting of an election by a plurality, but it was not carried out for want of votes.

So far there are no symptoms of a nearer approach to an organization than there was at this time last week.

The U. S. Society.

The meeting of the members of the United States Agricultural Society finished its session on the 13th instant. The Hon. Henry Wager was elected President, B. B. French, Treasurer, and B. Perley Poore, Secretary. The place for the next fair has not yet been fixed. Both Washington and Cincinnati have made applications.

In our notices of the live stock market this week, it will be seen that we give the weights of the remarkable two year old grade heifer raised by Henry Warner, of Dexter, and which was sired by Guelph.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hopper's Impending Crisis, which will be found in another column of our paper. It is said to be selling at the rate of from 12,000 to 18,000 copies per week, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture have decided to hold an exhibition at Springfield next September.

Literary Notes and News.

G. P. R. James, the noted novelist, has produced a new work, entitled "Man in Black." It is announced by T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia.

Derby & Jackson announce a work by the Rev. Edward Beecher, on the "Concord of Ages," or the individual and organic harmony of God and man. This work is said to be entirely independent of the work by the same author entitled "Conflict of Ages."

The executive committee of the United States Agricultural Society bestowed the three silver medals as premiums for the best descriptions of the Fair at Chicago as follows:

For the best letters from the Fair, a silver medal to Henry S. Olcott, Agricultural Reporter of the New York Tribune.

For the best reports in local papers, a silver medal to George B. Upton, of the Chicago Journal.

For the best reports of the evening "Farmer's Talk," during the Fair, a silver medal to Charles D. Bragdon, of Emery's Prairie Farmer.

The Young Men's Journal and Temperance Advocate is a neat quarto weekly just started in Detroit by Messrs. Green & Edwards, which we did not notice in our notices of the press, because at the time it was only in embryo. It is published at a dollar a year.

Hand-Book for Home Improvement, is the title of a new work just issued by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York. It contains elaborate essays, written in familiar style, on the various topics of How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to Do Business, in the course of which many useful hints are given, and many common and popular errors corrected. We make some extracts from this work in to-day's paper, and shall refer to it again for the same purpose.

The book is for sale by Putnam, Smith & Co., of Detroit, who also keep on hand all the principal works of Fowler & Wells.

Political Notes of the Week.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate delegates to the U. S. Convention at Charleston, S. C., is to be held at Firemen's Hall, Detroit, on the 22d of February next. There are twelve delegates to be appointed.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on the 12th instant.—Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati Platform, the Dred-Scott decision, opposing the opening of the African Slave Trade, denouncing the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and declaring for Stephen A. Douglass as their first choice for the Presidency. The resolutions instruct the delegates to vote for him as long as such support will prove available, and declare that the democracy of Minnesota will uphold the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be.

The Legislature of Iowa has re-elected the Hon. James Harlan, its present representative in the United States Senate, to the same seat for the six years succeeding the 4th of March, 1861.

The Hon. B. R. Webb, Secretary of State of Mississippi, is dead.

One of the most amusing of political events is the presentation of a series of resolutions of thanks by the ultra abolitionists to James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for the service he has rendered their cause, by circulating the speeches and opinions of Garrison, Phillips, Cheever and others of a like nature, throughout the Southern States.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a series of resolutions relative to the non-organization of Congress.

The mail contractors at Washington have waited upon the President, with the hope that he would be able to urge the immediate organization of Congress, so that they could get their pay. The script on which they have worked is maturing, and it is likely the delay will ruin many worthy men.

The adoption of an earlier day than the 13th of June for the meeting of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, is very forcibly urged by the N. Y. Tribune, and by several papers at the west.

Influential Mexicans were so anxious to learn the views of president Buchanan, with regard to the establishment of military posts in Chihuahua, that they made arrangements to express his message from El Paso to Chihuahua city in thirty six hours. The leading Mexicans are in favor of such occupation.

The people of Arizona, at latest accounts, were discussing the question of a provincial government or distinct organization from New Mexico, in case Congress fails to establish a Territorial government for Arizona. Congress will be presented with evidence that Arizona now contains a population of 10,000.

An exchange says: The Wise fever rages at Richmond. It has killed off Douglas, dead as Botta. It has a singular effect on the victim.—No sooner are they attacked by it than they begin to talk of cutting off peoples' ears; and they hotly threaten this fate to the New York Free Soil delegates to the Charleston Convention, already predicting that Cassidy of New York, and his friends will leave Charleston earless, and politically bootless, also.

The following is a good hit at Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, who squints awfully:

If three hundred American Congressmen, each with two eyes, cannot see into the mystery of American politics, how far may it be penetrated by one Scotchman with half an eye, and that at an oblique angle of forty-five degrees with every known plane of true vision?

Measures are about being taken in New Jersey for diminishing the evils of intemperance.—Will they be pint, quart, or gallon measures? We recommend dry measures.

Richard Realf, who was John Brown's Secretary, has been examined by the Senate Committee of investigation, but nothing of importance is stated to have been elicited. Mr. Arny, the Secretary of the Kansas Emigration Society has also been examined, but without results, so far as

known, implicating other parties in the conspiracy of Brown, than those already admitted to have been engaged in it.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee, have nominated Senator Johnson as their candidate for the presidency.

The Connecticut Republican convention have nominated Wm. A. Buckingham for Governor, and Julius Catlin for Lieutenant Governor.

The merchants and shop owners of New York have presented a very strong remonstrance against the passage of a law to toll freight on the New York railroads, as it would have the effect of driving the carrying trade to Philadelphia, Portland or Montreal. The New York roads are between two great rivals.

The National Union League of New York city have resolved to call a national convention, in New York city, to consider the necessity of nominating a candidate for the presidency.

Governor Gholson of Washington Territory, don't like General Scott's maneuvers on San Juan Island, and is savage on the old veteran in his message. Gholson's hasty words will be swallowed much easier than that "hasty plate of soup," and won't disturb the old veteran's digestion.

The bill banishing free negroes from Missouri, under the alternative of becoming slaves, which had already passed the State Senate, passed the House with some amendment on the 11th inst., but to the great surprise of every one, it was vetoed by the Governor.

The Legislature of Missouri has recently unanimously passed a bill appropriating \$3,500 for a monument to the late Col. Benton.

We note that some of the Congressional districts of New York are passing resolutions, at their conventions, endorsing D. S. Dickinson as a candidate of the democrats for President.

Government pays the California and Oregon Members of Congress some \$7,000 a session as mileage, and yet it has been a notorious fact that all these members travel on free passes.

The news from California is unimportant. Some interest was felt at the sailing of the steamer, as to the election of a United States Senator, but it seemed probable that Senator Weller would be re-elected. The legislature was in session.

The Pitt River Indians had occasioned some apprehension.

The California Senate have recommended to Congress the formation of a new territory out of the Carson Valley region of country.

Trade was described as very stagnant. The steamer, however, brought one million seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.

Foreign News.

We have had several arrivals of steamers from Europe during the week. The great question of the meeting of the European Congress, is as yet unsettled, and is likely to remain so for the present. It seems now that the Italian question can be better settled without a Congress than with one. Hence the policy of Napoleon seems to be to let well enough alone.

The dismissal of Count Walewski as Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is called a resignation, is considered to point emphatically to the fact that the Emperor is down on the Pope, and any attempt to restore the Italian rulers whom their people have driven out. A Congress could not be called without having these matters come up in a form in which Napoleon might lose their control, and thus be placed in a position, in which he would have some difficulties to encounter that would hardly suit him; hence his opposition to the meeting of the Congress is readily accounted for.

Thouvenel, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to be not so friendly to England as his predecessor.

There is no news of interest from Italy, beyond the fact that the people of Modena had held for trial the officers of the Pope who sanctioned and authorized the sealing of the Mortara child.—Garibaldi is on a visit to the King of Sardinia at Turin, and it is said he will be appointed Comander in Chief of the National Guard.

In Austria it is announced that there is to be a great reduction of the army and no new recruits are to be raised during the present year. There is no intelligence from Hungary whatever.

The Spaniards are still fighting the Moors, and it seems to be a hand to hand contest, in which every foot of advance costs thousands of lives, and which does not seem to be any nearer termination now than when begun.

The latest advices from Mexico advise that Miramon, the leader of the constitutional party had defeated, with immense loss, the liberal party in a great battle fought at Colima. This defeat would seem to insure the complete recognition of Miramon's administration, as being the party in possession of the government of that country for the present.

Scientific Intelligence.

Where the Cold Comes from.—The Smithsonian Institute, through its extended system of meteorological observations, has been enabled to make some very curious investigations respecting the three memorable cold days of January, 1859. It was found that the cold of the three days above mentioned, swept progressively over the country like a wave, coming down from the Arctic regions and first entering the territory of the United States at the extremity Northwest, among the Rocky Mountains. It was experienced at Utah some three days before it reached the banks of the Northern Mississippi, and was heralded by telegraph at Minnesota some two days before it reached Washington. At Buffalo it was some hours in advance of Boston, and was felt last on the Atlantic ocean, where it appears to have vanished.

This cold wave also swept South a most remarkable manner, and progressively appeared in Florida and other Southern States, and Mexico; and the last pulsations as it died away in this direction, were experienced in Central America, and among the West India Islands. Taken all in all, it was one of the most remarkable meteorological phenomena ever noticed, and the facts collected seem to prove that the originating impulse came from the extreme Northwestern portions of the American continent.

The Victoria Bridge.—Before the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal was accepted of the contractors, it was put to the severe test of a loaded train weighing the enormous load of one ton to the square foot, which it was difficult for three powerful locomotives to drag along. While in the first tube only, the deflection of

that tube was seven-eighths of an inch, the adjoining empty tube being lifted in the middle three-eighths. The load being placed half over both tubes, the deflection was the same in each—three-fourths of an inch; and when run wholly upon the second tube, the result was the reverse of that in the first. The final test was the long central span (380 feet) where the deflection was only one inch and three-eighths. In no instance was the deflection greater than five-eighths what it was expected.

In Texas, the Indianola Courier says: "During the recent 'cold snap,' thousands of fish in Matagorda Bay and waters were chilled to death. Many floated ashore, but the greater number drifted with the current into the Gulf."

General News.

The American Mills in Rockville, Ct., are reported to be running night and day, to supply orders from Virginia for a certain kind of cloth for military uniforms.

M. Arnold, of Farmington, Oakland county, in this State, writes to the Pontiac Jacksonian, the following account of an earthquake, which he states was felt in that vicinity on the 5th instant.

"A very exciting, nervous shock of an earthquake was experienced in this township a week ago last Thursday. Old terra firma trembled for a moment like a majestic steamer, lashed by the waves of the mighty deep. Horses and a variety of quadrupeds of inferior intelligence than man exhibited a strong disposition to depart hence. A heavy rumbling sound was followed by a crackling noise very much resembling the falling of a cobble stone wall. The range of its operations appeared to be from the S. W. to N. E. Very many reliable persons in this township, will corroborate the above statements if need be. Having looked into the dailies and found no account of the disaster with a view to perpetuity."

Jackson, the American Deer, got lately beaten in a match to walk ten miles, his opponent winning in 58 min. and 23 sec. The trial took place in London.

The amount of pork shipped from Ann Arbor during the killing season, and up to Jan. 16th has been 277,861 pounds.

The mails from Europe are now received direct from Portland via the Grand Trunk Railway, at the western cities.

About four thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York for the Lawrence sufferers.

The fall of the great Pemberton Mill at Lawrence, is now ascribed to the deficiency of the iron columns that supported the floors, and not to defects in the mason or carpenter work.

Two brothers named

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

MARGUERITE.

BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

You wonder why I sing no more,
But coldly at your feet,
Stand gazing up into your eyes,
With something like a strange surprise,
And make no flattering, sweet replies
When you are speaking, Marguerite.

You love my simple rhymes, you say,
And urge me to repeat
The boyish tale I used to tell,
When wandering in the hazel dell,
Where soft the summer twilight fell,
When we were children, Marguerite.

Alas, we are not children now,
And trust me, 'tis not meet
That I, a simple country swain,
By rustic rhymes should hope to gain
What nobler bards have sought in vain,
One grateful smile from Marguerite.

I've watched you when their tender strains,
With flattery's incense sweet,
Might well have brought each latent grace
That in a maiden's soul hath place
To smiles and blushes on her face,
You did not hear them, Marguerite!

Your brow was like the marble cold,
And when they turned to meet
The guerdon of your gentle smile,
You seemed as lost as if the while
In some far-off, enchanted isle,
You had been dreaming, Marguerite.

When such have failed, what hope have I,
The lowliest at your feet,
To win one glance from your dark eye,
To wake within your breast one sigh,
Or on your lip one kind reply,
To my poor song, proud Marguerite.

You are no more the joyous child
Who in life's spring-time sweet,
Could roan delighted by my side
With no high dreams of grace and pride,
Or such proud scorn as can divide
The loved and loving, Marguerite.

But, calm beyond the charmed line
Where child and woman meet,
With pride enough on lip and brow
To make a king in homage bow,
In all your glorious beauty now
I see you standing, Marguerite.

I would not from your worshiped eyes
The cold indifference meet
That chills the fire on passion's tongue,
Checks lovers' songs ere they be sung,
And sends your devotees, heart-wrung,
From your proud presence, Marguerite.

I hide within my heart of hearts
That dream so pure and sweet,—
The boyish love of life's young morn,
Shall never meet your cruel scorn,
It dies as silent as 'twas born.—
Why are you weeping, Marguerite?

Can tears wash out the cold disdain
With which you loved to greet
The pleading eyes to yours upturned?
And has your haughty spirit learned
How deep their fires of passion burned,
By your own tortures, Marguerite?

O blessed tears! My boyhood's dream!
In maiden beauty sweet,
Down from your cold and distant throne,
With love long kept for me alone,
Into my arms, my own! my own!
Those tears have brought you, Marguerite!

Little by Little.

Aunt Ruth Ford was just one of those dear old ladies we read of in stories, who drop down like a blessing from providence, unasked for, into the houses of improvident or inexperienced nieces, and teach them all manner of wholesome lessons in the way of family management and household economy. It was about two years after the Demings moved from the city into the country, that Aunt Ford came to spend a few months with them. The farm on which the Demings lived was five miles out of town, and every Saturday, regularly, old Dobbin was hitched to the little wagon, and one of the boys, supplied with a memorandum of "articles wanted" by the mother, was posted off to the city to make the purchases. The custom was, after the list was made out, to have Neddy read it aloud, so that his mother might be sure he understood his business. Aunt Ford always had her eyes and ears about her, and made pretty free use of them, but, prudently, kept a careful guard over her tongue. However, she was not backward about making use of that, either, when she thought the right time had come. Six weeks after her advent at Oak Farm, and when she had listened for the sixth time to the reading of Neddy's list, she thought it time to speak. So, as Dobbin turned the corner by the barn, and went out of sight, she said to her niece,

"Sarah, I wonder you do not make soap of your own, instead of sending to town and buying it by the bar every week; every house-keeper that cat, ought to make her own soap."

"Yes, every one who can, aunt; and I should be glad to if I could, for our soap costs us a great deal in the course of the year; and then many times I cannot use it as freely as I wish, besides I often think soft soap would be so much better than bar, especially in house cleaning. But then I have nothing to make it of, and no convenience for making it if I had."

"All you need, my dear, is grease and ashes, and I am sure you have an abundance of both. There is an ash pile behind your pig-pen at least three feet deep, and I don't know how many broad, and, besides the grease daily wasted from your table, there are bones enough in the fence corners of your back yard to make quite a little fortune in the way of soap."

"I am sure you are mistaken, aunt, about grease being wasted from our table," said Mrs. Deming. "We do not even keep a dog, because, as I told Mr. Deming, we eat so little meat I should not have scraps enough left to keep one alive; and as for bones without a particle of meat on them, who would think of making soap of them?"

"I should," said Aunt Ford; "and now, my dear, I want to make a proposition that you turn this soap-grease question over to me for the next six weeks or so, and let me see what I can make of it. I have been ach-ing to do something for you ever since I came out; you will not think me meddling too much, will you, Sarah?"

"O, no indeed, aunt; I shall be very glad if you can show me how to make something out of nothing, and if I could ever see such barrels of soap in my cellar as used to be in my mother's, I should think myself the richest of housekeepers. But mother had a large family, eight or ten always to eat, and her grease-tub was always full. It is very different with a family of only five who are obliged to live so economically as we do.—But there is another difficulty in the way; we have no leach, and I don't think I could coax Mr. Deming to make one, he always hates what he calls "fussing" about the house or yard."

"Leave that to Neddy and me," said Aunt Ford; "and my only stipulation about the grease part is, that you will give me the use of a tight keg or a large earthen or stone pot, and that you save all the scrapings and rinds of the meat when you cut it for cooking, and give me the privilege of cleaning off your breakfast and dinner table every day."

So it was agreed upon between them, Mrs. Deming laughing at the idea of a city lady, like Aunt Ford, becoming soap-boiler to a farmer's wife. She was a city lady, having lived in a four-story brick house and walked stone-paved streets all her life-time, but she had good sense, notwithstanding, and was not afraid or ashamed to use it.

The next Monday morning a strong, tight salt barrel was procured and set in a convenient place to receive the soap-grease. At night it contained three pork rinds, and about a spoonful of cold gravy that Aunt Ford had scraped from the plates of the breakfast and dinner table.

"You'll have get a microscope to find your treasures, aunt," said Mrs. Deming, as she peeped into the barrel.

"Have patience, my dear; 'Little by little the rain comes down,'" replied Aunt Ford.

In the course of the week a leach was built, Neddy and his younger brother working at it like little heroes, while their aunt gave directions, and assistance when necessary. Then all the old beef bones that had been thrown about the yard were carefully gathered and put in the grease barrel. Day after day ashes were put in the leach, and finally it was full, properly dampened and pounded to settle it firmly together. By this time the grease and bones in the old salt barrel could be seen without the aid of a microscope.—Mrs. Deming was quite astonished at the amount that had accumulated from the mere saving of rinds and of the gravy and bits of meat left by the children at meal time. She had always thrown all together into the swill, not thinking it possible that such trifles could ever amount to anything.

In due time Aunt Ford had in Mrs. Deming's cellar a barrel of soap, as thick, and white and "livery" as any housekeeper could desire, and more than this, she had in the old salt barrel a good beginning for another.

"Keep adding to the seed there, Sarah," she said, "and you will never have occasion to put 'bar soap' on your Saturday's list again."

And she never has.

"But, aunt," said Mrs. Deming, "where did you learn soap making?"

"In our little back yard in the city, my dear; I always make my own soap, and so do many whom you imagine do nothing but dress and look pretty in their parlors. City people are not all idlers and know-nothings, though often called so."

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried it before, to write with your left hand, and remember that a child is *all left hand*.

Dickens, in speaking of a friend, says he was so long in the legs that he looked like the afternoon shadow of somebody else.

Great Men of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER TWO.

Cain.—That Cain possessed great talents is evident. His name signifies a *Treasure or possession*, while Abel means *Vanity*.—He was a farmer, while his brother pursued the humbler profession of a shepherd. He must have been a mechanic too, for he could not cultivate without tools of some kind.

Even with the curse of God resting on him, he built a city, and rejoiced over a numerous family; some of whom were smiths, brass-founders and musicians. How joyous and hopeful then must have been his youth. His path, from his earliest recollections, was still upward and onward. He was born in the darkest hour of the world's history, and his youth was its rising sun. Adam and Eve could never forget the glory of Paradise and the thought of its loss would embitter their sweetest cup. Cain could not mourn the loss of what he never enjoyed. If his food and raiment were coarse, and his farming implements rude, he had never known any better. He was active, strong, and hardy; full of spirits, joy, and hope. The world with all its wealth lay before him. He could search the river banks for the choicest alluvial soil to cultivate. Every new root, grain or shrub he found in the woods to domesticate, was a prize. Every successful experiment would swell his bosom with fresh hope. Add to this the esteem of his parents, and the respect of his brothers and sisters as the firstborn of the ground.

It matters not a cent what considerations determine a man's course westward—whether to amass, or recover a wrecked fortune—whether benevolence or selfishness be the ruling motive—if the wife and daughters are discontented, home sick, or disgusted at simplicity, or what they may please to term "vulgarity of manners," the energies of the man are crippled, his plans frustrated, and more than likely in silence subdued he returns "East," doomed to slavish toil "to keep up appearances." Men with "ladies," who have not the power or will to be happy in their own home circle, and must "have society or die," better remain where they are, basking in fashion, 'mid dreamy, sickly sentimentalism. Gloved hands and turned up noses at rustic employments, should vail in *ennui*, in an Eastern mart. They are not wanted where whole-souled women alone should take the ground.

There are trials everywhere—trials incident to each locality and latitude. Frogs will peep, owls hoot, and mosquitoes will bite, notwithstanding the protests of the most exquisitely fastidious. One cannot with heroism exterminate, or with eloquence persuade them to retreat. Not one jot will they yield. Their warfare is aggressive and bloody.—What woman would then sit demurely down, cover her face in despair, and leave the merciless little insects to bleed and poison her defenceless home-flock? No, rather let her stand by her husband, and encourage him to beat the sturdy oak, and towering pine, and lofty maple, (except so many as are desired for domestic use and beauty,)—then will these annoyances, ever incident to a heavily timbered country, greatly diminish, and be chronicled among the things that were.

I repeat, our new settlements need sensible women, who find their happiness at home, and are hopeful and cheery, even, though unable to see the nearest log dwelling in the dim distance. Loneliness should be left out of the pioneer's vocabulary, and quiet substituted in its place. Women not dependent upon "society," so called, for life and enjoyment, understand me not as deprecating friendship and social intercourse. True friendship is too holy to be lightly esteemed. It is the unnatural demand for excitement which unfitts so many ladies for domestic enjoyment, and disqualifies them for true "help-mates" which is herein censured and discouraged.

Young ladies who would extract a promise from "Pa an Ma" to spend most of their time "in the flourishing village of Millwood," thereby virtually denying their parental residence, and base their unwilling consent to accompany their hard-working parents upon such an unnatural promise, never should set foot on Northern Michigan soil. They are laughing-stocks wherever found. It ill becomes "new-comers" to decry the country and its customs, or draw invidious comparisons between present and former society and surroundings. The "folks" won't bear it.—They have seen "people" before, albeit encompassed for the time being by a "sea of land" or "a sea of woods." Mark! If one knows anything, others will discern it; and if the brain be filled with empty nonsense, it will be but too soon perceived. The wisest course by far is to take things and society as we find them, and in a judicious way help mould the mass into a permanent state of good society. Elevate, and not degrade.—This cannot be accomplished in a day or a year. It will not do to get out of patience. One cannot make things better in that way.—Patience, perseverance, and wisdom will accomplish much in forming the habits and character of a new settlement.—MRS. CARRIER, in *Independent*.

Women for the West.

Earnest, energetic, self-sacrificing, and practical women are the ones we want, all others better remain where they are—pets cradled in luxury. The "West" needs women who are able to lay aside superfluous conventionalities, and are not afraid or ashamed to meet the trials, privations, and petty annoyances incident to a pioneer life. We want those who will not deteriorate in virtue, intelligence, and piety by emigration, (there are plenty of delinquents already on the ground,) but will exert a pure, elevating, and redeeming influence—those who instead of "looking down" upon their new country formed acquaintances, will regard them as members of the same human family, equals ever, and often superior in intelligence and general knowledge. Such are the women for the beautiful West. None are desired who, though unwillingly present in body, are absent in spirit, and consequently in sympathy and interest.

The West needs the energy and hearty cooperation of all its citizens, in helping to form the floating population by which all districts are more or less surrounded.

Life is not all romance anywhere. Some seem to expect to find in the "beautiful land of the West," "gardens of Eden," with fruits and flowers in perfection—with "cedars of Lebanon" and all manner of choice "fir-trees" ready at hand—imagining all the effort re-

quired is to step in and take possession of the "promised land."

This is the ideal, and when the reality—labor, and matter-of-fact life—is presented, they are disgusted and unhappy. Let such Fancies remember that "roast pigs," dressed for the epicure, do not run about the streets nowadays.

Practical minds understand that we must labor if we would succeed. That which costs us labor we value just in proportion to the amount of care and effort expended.—Hence the importance of women knowing the cost of a pleasant home.

It matters not a cent what considerations determine a man's course westward—whether to amass, or recover a wrecked fortune—whether benevolence or selfishness be the ruling motive—if the wife and daughters are discontented, home sick, or disgusted at simplicity, or what they may please to term "vulgarity of manners," the energies of the man are crippled, his plans frustrated, and more than likely in silence subdued he returns "East," doomed to slavish toil "to keep up appearances." Men with "ladies," who have not the power or will to be happy in their own home circle, and must "have society or die," better remain where they are, basking in fashion, 'mid dreamy, sickly sentimentalism. Gloved hands and turned up noses at rustic employments, should vail in *ennui*, in an Eastern mart. They are not wanted where whole-souled women alone should take the ground.

OUR LITTLE CHURCH.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Oh, only see how sweetly there,
Our little church is gleaming!
The golden evening sunshine fair
On tower and roof is streaming.
How soft and tranquil all around!
Where shall its like on earth be found?

Through the green foliage, white and clear
It peeps out all so gaily,
Round on our little village here,
Well pleased it is, as one may see,
With its own grace and purity.

Not always does it fare so well,
When tempests rage and riot;
Yet even then the little bell
Speaks out—"Twill soon be quiet!"
Though clouds look black and pour down rain,
The sunshine brighter comes again.

And where the organ shines and sounds,
With silver pipes all glistening,
How every heart then thrills and bounds,
And earth and heaven seem listening!
Such feelings in each bosom swell,
But what he feels no one can tell.

Oh, see in evening's golden fire
Its little windows gleaming!
Bright as a bride in gay attire,
With flowers and jewels beaming,
Aye, look ye now, it gleams and glows,
Fair as an apricot or rose!

Within, our little church shews quite—
Believe me—quite as neatly;
The little benches, blue and white,
All empty, look so sweetly!
On Sunday none are empty found—
There's no such church the wide world round.

See where, against the pillar'd wall,
The pulpit high is builded,
Well carved and planed by master hand,
All polished bright and gilded.
Then comes the pastor undismayed:
They wonder he is not afraid.

But he stands up a hero there,
And leads them on to heaven,
Through all this world of sin and care,
The flock his God has given.
Soft falls his word, as dew comes down
On a dry meadow parched and brown.

But see the sun already sinks,
And all the vales is darkling,
Only our little spire still blinks
With day's last golden sparkling.
How still and sacred all around!
Where shall a church like ours be found?

KRUMMACHEE.

"It's all True."

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

"That is a terrible story!" said a hen, and indeed in a quarter of the city where the story had not happened. "That is a terrible story in a henhouse; I can't sleep alone tonight! It's well there are so many of us sitting on the perch together!" Then she told the story, so that the hens ruffled their feathers, and the cock let his comb fall. "It's all true!"

But we will begin with the beginning: and we must look for that in another part of the city. The sun was setting, and the hens were flying to their perch. One hen, with white feathers and short legs, laid her regular egg, and was, as a hen, in every way respectable. While she was flying to the perch, she pecked herself with her till, and a little feather fell out.

"There they go!" said she; "the more I pluck, the handsomer I am!"

She said this in a gay tone, for she was the choice among the hens, besides, as I said, very respectable; and then she went to sleep.

Darkness was round about, hen sat next to hen, but she who sat next to the gay one did not sleep: she heard and she didn't hear,—as it should be in this world, to live peacefully; but she must tell it to her next neighbor:

"Did you hear what was said? I mention no names, but here is a hen who plucks herself to appear well! If I were a cock I'd despise her!"

Right over the hen sat the owl, with her husband and children. The family had sharp ears; they all heard every word which the neighbor-hen said; and they rolled their eyes, and the owl mother flapped her wings, and said:

"Only hear there—but you heard well enough what was said. I heard with my own ears; and one must hear a good deal not to drop a single word. There is one of the hens yonder who has forgotten what becomes hen to such a degree, that she plucks out all her feathers to let the cock see her."

"Prenez garde aux enfants!" said the owl father; "that's not for the children."

"I'll tell it, however, to the neighbor-owl; that is a very worthy owl in the neighbor-hood;" and then they flew away.

"Hoo, hoo! whoo!" they both hooted into the dovecot of their neighbor

doves; and cooed down into their own hen-yard.

"There's a hen yonder," they said—"some say there are two, who have plucked out all their feathers so as not to look like the others, and to attract the attention of the cock. That is a dangerous game; they'll take cold and die of a fever, and they're both dead."

"Wake up! wake up!" crowed the cock, and flew on the floor: sleep yet sat upon his eyelids, but he still crowed. "There are three hens have died for the unlucky love of a cock; they have plucked out all their feathers; that's a hateful story; I won't keep it to myself; it may go further."

"Let it go further," whistled the bat; and the hens clucked, and the cocks crowed. "Let it go further, let it go further!"—and so the story went from henhouse to henhouse, and at last it came back to the spot from whence it had first set out.

"Five hens," the story said, "had plucked out all their feathers, to show which of them would become thinnest for the love of the cock; and then they hacked themselves bloody, and fell down dead, for the joke and shame of their families, and the great loss of their owner."

And the hen who had lost the loose little feather naturally did not know her own story again; and as she was a respectable hen she said: "I despise those hens—but there are more of the sort; so perhaps one should not keep silence, and I will do my best to get the story into the newspaper: then it will spread itself over the whole country; and that the hens deserved, and their families too!"

It got into the newspaper; it was printed; and it is all true; one little feather can really become five hens!

Hints on the art of Talking.

FROM THE HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

Avoid extravagant and exaggerated forms of speech. Never say *splendid* for pretty magnificence for handsome, *horrid* for very horrible for unpleasant, *immense* for large thousands or *myriads* for any number greater than two.

This habit has a very bad moral bearing. Our words have a reflex influence upon our characters. Exaggerated speech makes and careless of the truth. The habit of using words without regard to their rightful meaning often leads one to distort facts, to misrepresent conversation, and to magnify statements in matters in which the literal truth is important to be told. You can never trust the testimony of one who in common conversation is indifferent to the import, and regardless of the power, of words. They do not mean to lie; but they have a dialect of their own, in which words bear an entirely different sense from that given to them in the daily intercourse of discreet and sober people.

Slander is a vice so vile and ugly that we need merely mention it as something hateful to every pure and virtuous mind. Carefully avoid the petty tattle which may possibly lead to it. It has been well said, that "For one time when we are liable to hurt, or distress, or offend another by our acts and deeds, there are fifty or a hundred, or perhaps more, occasions when we are liable to do so by our words, and demeanor, and utterance."

Much may be learned by confessing your ignorance, but nothing is gained by pretending to a knowledge you do not possess.

No person's character, and especially no lady's, must be attacked in a social circle. No gentleman, certainly, will be guilty of compromising the reputation of any lady, even though he may have before him the example of the ladies themselves, who sometimes take great and unwarrantable liberties with the characters of each other. Nobody should be put on trial in the drawing-room.

Remember that justice should preside over all the intercourse of social life; that human rights are to be respected in word as well as in deed; that the opinion of all must be treated with tolerance; that tastes necessarily differ; that the feelings of every one are sacred and must be tenderly dealt with; and that in the social circle, as everywhere else, it is your duty to mind your own business.

drawing them out. "Some," to quote Mr. French, "are full of matter, but shy or reserved. Some are unaware of the deep interest which certain things, well known to them, would have for others, if they would communicate them. Some are too modest to put themselves in any prominent light. Others are too proud to do, lest they should fail in winning full attention to their words. Some are jaded and worn with previous hours of intellectual toil, and the current of their thoughts is still flowing on in a channel of its own. Some are laboring under a kind of awe of one or more persons in the company. Some are young, and scarcely seem to realize or know how acceptable are the thoughts and fresh expressions of youth to those of mature years. Others are afraid of being too professional in their remarks. Others are indolent in the use of their tongue and utterance."

You must use judgement and tact in inviting such persons to talk on subjects with which they are familiar, and on which they are capable of imparting valuable information. A skilful *educer* is a valuable auxiliary to any conversational party, and if he can not say much himself, will at least construct a thread on which wiser men may hang their several beads of wisdom. The frequenter of intellectual circles should study the art of drawing out a good talker.

Avoid, as far as possible, the use of words to which an indecent or equivocal meaning has become affixed, but do not fall into the other extreme of prudery and squeamishness. There is no more harm in speaking of *petticoats* and *skirt*, when occasion requires it than of stockings or gloves. The indecency and vulgarity consists in the awkward attempts often made to avoid mentioning these and similar articles of attire.

Affability of manner gives a charm to the lightest word or the gravest disquisition.—Lord Chesterfield speaks of it as "not so easily described as felt." It is the compound result of different things: a complaisance, a flexibility, but not a servility of manner; an air of softness in the countenance, gesture, and expression; equally whether you concur with or differ from the person with whom you converse.

Captain Sabertash says: "The modulation and proper management of the voice in conversation is a point to which I would particularly call the attention of young ladies; for a fine and melodious voice, "sweet as music on the waters," makes the heart-strings vibrate to their very core. This can only be done by a certain degree of confidence, and by a total absence of affectation; for uncertainty, agitation, and striving for effect are always ruinous to the voice of the speaker, which is constantly running against breakers, or getting upon flats.

Never address a friend or acquaintance or speak of one to another as Mr. A. or Mr. B. If it is proper to mention names at all, always give them in full.

Be very cautious in speaking on subjects with which you are not well acquainted.—

Much may be learned by confessing your ignorance, but nothing is gained by pretending to a knowledge you do not possess.

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Household Varieties.

THE DRUNKARD'S FAREWELL.

Farewell drink so high and handy,
Farewell rum and gin and brandy,
Farewell huts that see all weathers,
Farewell beds that have no feathers,
Farewell ways that I've forsaken,
Farewell tabs that have no bacon,
Farewell empty pots and kettles,
Farewell cupboards without vitrals,
Farewell faces red as crimson,
Farewell hats that have no rims on,
Farewell coats more holes than stitches,
Farewell ragged coats and breeches,
Farewell broken chairs and tables,
Farewell houses worse than stables,
Farewell drunken song and carol,
Farewell friends who love the barrel,
Farewell drinking lads and lasses,
Farewell windows without glasses,
Farewell floors that have a swab-sile,
Farewell yards that have no wood pile,
Farewell bonds that I have broken,
Farewell oaths that I have spoken,
Farewell landlords and bar-tenders,
Farewell all blue-devil senders.

A pension of £50 a year has been granted to Mrs. Janet Taylor, an authoress whose works are well known to, and appreciated by, the mercantile marine of England. Mrs. Taylor is the authoress of an "Epitome of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy;" "Improved Lunar Tables;" "Planisphere of the Stars;" "Hand-book to the Local Marine Board Examinations;" "Guide to the use of Maury's Charts," &c. In fact, she is the Mrs. Summerville of the marine world. She also keeps a Nautical and Mathematical Academy at the east end of London, the upper school of which is devoted to the preparation of masters and mates in the navy and merchant service. This establishment is under the patronage of the Admiralty, Trinity House, East India Company and the principal ocean steam navigation companies. We are not aware of any obvious reason why a lady should not be acquainted with any branch of mathematical science; but it may possibly afford surprise to some of our readers to hear of one who indoctrinates practical seamens, not only with the principles of ordinary navigation and the most approved modes of determining the latitudes, but can also initiate them into the mysteries of spherical trigonometry, and its application to great circle sailing.

Tut for Tat a bad Rule.—When I was a little girl I learned a good lesson. One frosty morning, I was looking out of a window into my father's farm-yard, where stood many cows, oxen, and horses, waiting for drink. The morning was very cold; the animals stood meek and quiet, till one of the cows wanted to move, and tried to turn round. In doing this, she hit against her neighbor; whereupon that one kicked, and hit the one next to her. In five minutes, the late peaceful congregation of animals was in great turmoil, various kicking and butting each other. My mother smiled, and said, "See what comes of kicking when you are hit! Just so have I seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears." Afterwards if my brothers or myself were cross or irritable, she would say, "Take care, my children; remember how the fight in the straw-yard began: never give back a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself, and others a great deal of trouble."

Courting in Cold Weather.—Everybody here knows that it was biting cold last Wednesday night, and keeping warm was no joke of a job. Everybody, also, knows that of the "two evenings a week" allowed by new England custom for lovers' meetings, that of Wednesday is one. Well, it happened on Wednesday night last that a young man of our acquaintance called to see his dear Susan. The old folks retired at an early hour, and left the young folks in possession of the parlor, a large room, decorated but not comfortable; but still possessing "all the modern improvements." Among these were two dingy registers in the places where cheerful grates ought to be. As the night wore on the fire wore out; and pretty soon the lovers became conscious of the cold. The maiden's little fingers were positively chilled, and Frederick's toes were numb. There was no use in trying to disguise matters any longer, Miss Susan must drop her Mariposa, and Master Freddy must do a man's part in this emergency. He rolled the paternal arm chair in front of one of the iron faces in the chimney, in the hope that its warm breath might restore vivacity to his charmer.—This done, he covered her little shoulders with shawls. He then proceeded to take care of himself; and, after bundling himself in such things as were lying round loose in the parlor, placed himself in front of the register in the other chimney. As the young couple were some distance apart, conversation between them was inconvenient—indeed, impossible; and the result was, they fell into a sound sleep, and thus they slept and dreamed, and dreamed and slept, until daylight, when they were discovered and aroused by Biddy Murphy, the nursery maid; who, upon seeing them, exclaimed, "You're the purty pair; but you'd better be dreamin' ashleep than awake!" It is needless to say that Biddy received bribes; but Miss Susan could not keep her secret.—Boston Exchange.

Household Recipes.

Treating Furs.

When furs have been laid away for some months they acquire an old squeezed appearance, which may be remedied in a great measure as follows:—Warm some new bran or fine sawdust in a pan, but do not let it burn; then rub it thoroughly into the fur with the hand. Repeat this two or three times; then shake and brush the fur until free from dust.

To make a Good Black Ink.—The Country Gentleman gives the following recipe:

"Good ink may often be had by paying a good price for it, say about fifty cents per quart; but after the manufacturer has got up his reputation, he is tempted to sell a cheap and miserable article. The best way is for all to make their own ink, and save at least one thousand per cent, as ink is commonly sold at retail, between first cost and final price. But how shall we make it easily and cheaply? Thus:—Buy extract of logwood, which may be had for three cents an ounce, or cheaper by the quantity. Buy also, for three cents, an ounce of bl chromate of potash. Do not make a mistake and get the simple chromate of potash. The former is orange red, the latter clear yellow. Now, take an ounce of extract of logwood, and ten grains of bi-chromate of potash, and dissolve them in a quart of hot rain water. When cold, pour it into a glass bottle, and leave it uncorked for a week or two. Exposure to the air is indispensable. The ink is then made; and has cost five minutes labor, and about three cents, besides the bottle. This ink is at first an intense steel blue, but becomes quite black. We have recently given this ink a fair trial, and "know whereof we affirm." So far as we know it is new."

Malone's Mixture for a Cough or Cold.

Take one teaspoon of flaxseed, soak it all night. In the morning put in a kettle two quarts of water, a handful split up of licorice root, one quarter of a pound of raisins broke in half. Let them boil till the strength is thoroughly extracted, then add the flaxseed, which has been previously soaked. Let all boil about half an hour more, watching

and stirring that the mixture may not burn. Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Take any quantity, cold, through the day, and half a tumbler full warm at night.

The above is a most excellent receipt.—German town Telegraph.

To Clean Papier Mache Articles.

Wash first carefully with a sponge dipped in clean cold water; while damp, cover with a coating of wheat flour. Rub this in well with the ends of the fingers, and then wash off carefully with cold water. The surface will be clean but dull. Now polish briskly with a piece of clean dry flannel, and the article will resume all its first lustre.

To Wash Colors.

For washing fine and elegant colors, the Scientific American advises ladies to boil some bran in rain water, and use the liquor cold. Nothing can equal it for ease upon color and for cleaning cloth.

Cure for Warts and Corns.

The bark of a willow tree, burned to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts, will remove all corns or excrescences on any part of the body. So says an exchange.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters, My 9, 11, 6, 18, is an island on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

My 1, 12, 14, 5, 4, 2, is a river that flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

My 5, 9, 8, 15, is a lake in Ireland.

My 10, 14, 7, 6, 2, is one of the United States.

My 13, 7, 9, 5, is a river of New Mexico.

My 4, 2, 12, 1, is a lake in Ireland.

My whole is a revolutionary officer who won distinction at the battle of Cowpens.

H. W. J., Greenfield.

Answer to Charade of last week—DEATH-WATCH.

Answer to Enigma of last week—CHARLEMAGNE.

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MICHIGAN FARMER.
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.**Breadstuffs.**

The market for breadstuffs during the past week has shown no activity either in this market or at the east. Here all transactions are for the mere local supply, and are principally confined to the retail trade. Good extra flour sells at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per barrel. Superfine \$4.75 to \$5.00. In New York the market is dull, and though dealers show a certain firmness. There is no demand as yet but the local trade. The prospects for a foreign demand seems to be fair for future operations, but the latest reports by the last arrivals show no improvement in the British markets, and in fact, the supply of the markets by the farmers seemed to indicate that there was a larger stock on hand than had been calculated upon in the best informed circles, prices keep steady, and were as follows on the first of the New Year, at the Liverpool Exchange:

WHEAT—Western Red.....	Per bushel	\$5.00 to 75.50
" " White.....	"	75.00 to 75.50
Southern Red.....	"	65.00 to 75.00
" " White.....	"	75.00 to 75.50
Per barrel.		
FLOUR—Western Canal, super.....	23.00 to 24.00	
N. York and Ohio.....	24.00 to 26.00	
St. Louis.....	25.00 to 28.00	
Balt. and Philad.	23.00 to 25.00	
Per quarter.		
INDIAN CORN—Mixed and Yellow.....	30.00 to 31.00	
White.....	34.00 to 35.00	

The delivery of wheat for the last week in 1859, was 133,000 quarters against 106,000 quarters for the same week in 1858, and 95,000 quarters in 1857. In spite of these discouraging reports the dealers at the east are becoming more firm and unwilling to sell unless at an advance.

WHEAT—Sales of wheat have been made at \$1.10 for red, and \$1.20 for white; very prime clean white would probably bring \$1.25.

CORN—Steady at 35¢ in the streets; from store it brings 60¢.

BARLEY—Some lots of prime barley have sold at \$1.27 1/2 per 100 lb. This, however, is the extreme rate for good. \$1.25 and 1.31 has been paid for common lots.

OATS—Selling at 36¢ to 37¢ in the streets.

FEED—Corn meal \$1.25, bran \$1.17, milifeed \$20¢ to 22¢.

BEANS—Sell at 80¢ to 90¢ per bushel.

POTATOES—Good fair qualities of pototoes have sold from wagons at 25¢ to 28¢.

HAY—Steady at last weeks rates. Good fair mixed upland hay is worth \$1.00 to 1.17; marsh hay \$1.25 to 1.31.

SEEDS—Clover seed is now offering in market to the dealers, and brings \$4.25 to 50. Timothy is purchased at \$2.00 to \$2.25. There is no demand as yet of any importance.

BUTTER—The supply of butter is good, and prices are moderate. Good roll is bought at 14 cents.

HIDES—Selling at 4½¢ to 5¢ for green. Sheep pelts bring \$1.37 to \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

The market for live stock is not very brisk this week. We note the sale of ten head by Daly, the drover, to Wm. Smith at \$2.94 per 100 lbs live weight. The supply continues to be good. There are no sales sheep on foot and the supply of mutton is light. Good carcasses bring 4 to 4½ per lb, and the pelts are now worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Common dressed hogs are selling rapidly at 5 to 6½¢, and one extraordinary carcass that weighed 621 lbs was bought for 6¢ per 100.

A very fine heifer two years old was killed and offered for sale by Wm. Smith, at his market. He considers her one of the finest pieces of beef that he has ever seen offered at that age. This heifer was caffed the 15th of April, 1857, and was bred and fattened by Henry Warner of Dexter. She was from a half-bred Shorthorn cow, and was sired by Guelph, a pure Shorthorn bull, brought into this State by Isaac Askew, and owned for some years by Judge Dexter, of Dexter. This bull has been very successful in getting half-bred beef cattle stock of a high quality for early maturity, and the ease with which they are fattened. This heifer was altogether grass fed till within six weeks of her purchase by the drover, Heath & Dresser, when she was fed meal every day. Her live weight was 1,800 lbs, and the weight of beef was 820 lbs; hide 60 lbs; tallow 37 lbs. Mr. Smith considered her one of the best pieces of beef ever handled in Detroit, as she measured 1 inch in clear fat in the quartering place, when cut up. In yield of beef she gave at the rate of 63 lbs dressed to 10 lbs of live weight.

The Albany market of this week is not reported so good as that of last week, and prices show a slight depression. Heath & Dresser are reported to have sold 16 head which are pronounced the best ever seen in that market from this State. These cattle sold \$1.72 50 per head, at an average of 1,466 lbs each. This is not quite equal to 5c live weight. E. B. Cooley sold 18 head of Michigan cattle, averaging 1,400 lbs at \$1.67 per head, or a fraction over 4c per lb. We notice also the sale of 151 Michigan sheep in the Albany market, which averaged 26 lbs per head, at 5½¢ per lb live weight. A lot of Michigan pigs, averaging 200 pounds each, were sold in the same market at 4¢.

The price of beef in the Albany market compared with last week are—

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AT OSBORN'S FACTORY in exchange for good substantial cloth such as DOESKIN, CASSIE, BLACK, BROWN and GREY CASSIE, GREEN, SAGE, BROWN, TAN, TAN, TAN, TAN, TAN, TAN, also STOCKING YARN, all of which were made and ready for durability. We will exchange for wool on the most reasonable terms, also wool manufactured on shares, or by the yard, also wool carded, spun, and twisted at our usual rates. All those in want of a good article of cloth for their own use, will do well to send their wool to Osborn's Factory. All work warranted well done and done to order. All wool sent to Ann Arbor by Rail Road will be promptly attended to. For further particulars please address at Ann Arbor, H. OSBORN & CO.

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Wool.

The wool market is quiet since the great sale at Boston, and nothing seems to be doing in it. The New York prices are quoted as follows:

A. M. Saxony fleece..... 55¢ to 60¢
Am. full-blood Merino..... 45¢ to 52¢
Am. 2nd and 3rd Merino..... 49¢ to 46¢
A. Native and 2d Merino..... 38¢ to 40¢
Extra Pulled..... 30¢ to 35¢
Superfine Pulled..... 50¢ to 45¢
No. 1 Pulld..... 30¢ to 38¢
Canada Pulled..... 25¢ to 35¢

The Economic remarks:

The inquiry has somewhat improved since the Boston Auction sales of the 11th and 12th inst., while holders in view of the light stocks on hand, continue to demand full prices. The auction sales referred to have been the chief cause of the depression which has prevailed in our market since the 1st of January, manufacturers and dealers having kept out of market, in expectation of supplies which were from time to time coming. From all that we can learn, however, these sales did not prove so satisfactory as were, at first reported, a large proportion of the wool offered having been bought in the English language and not being satisfactory to owners. The offerings were large, and comprised every variety of foreign and domestic wool; the attendance also was large, and the bidding spirited, and to all appearances the sales were satisfactory. The result, however, was not what most dealers anticipated, as about one-half the fleece, and the same amount of pulled wool were bought in.

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